MAY,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies. Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

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Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
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PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
				Tuesday.
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	4th June.
BL PESHAWUR.	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	18th ,,
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	2nd July
BL ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	E Stewart.....	9th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th ,,
BL CORONANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ...	30th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
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A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
CORONANDEL..	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd May.
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Broun	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ...	18th ,,

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H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May 1889.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S.S. "CLYDE," leaving on the 28th May, and during the South-West Monsoon, the Launch to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, Inclusive of Wine.
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Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
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Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July 1889.
R. RUBATTINO ...	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. ,,
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	1st Aug. '89.	1st Sept. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 150, respectively, Inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

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Steamer.	To sail
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Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE..	L. Lomessich ..	4,600	650	25th May
POSEIDON	S. Mersa.....	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 11

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA.....	A. Lussich	4,200	600	1th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA

The s s NIOBE, Cap't Rassevich, will be despatched as above on the 25th May.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
BERENICE.....	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	11th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th May 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	G. H. Read	3395	480	2nd June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 9th May 1889. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Captain DITLESSON, sails as above on THURSDAY, the 30th May 1889.
For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Gutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 26th May, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 24th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd May 1889. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON.

S. S. ARMENIA, 3,395 tons, Captain GEO. READ, sailing 2nd June. The above steamer will sail punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers.
Fares to Marseilles very moderate.
Passengers can also book to Liverpool (by sea all the way) or to London (Overland from Marseilles).
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 21st May 1889. Agents.

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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
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Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
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Is the Drink for this Weather.
Quarts, per doz., Rs. 8 ; Pints, per doz., Rs. 5-8.
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Bottles, per doz.	Rs. 6 4	Half-bottles, per doz. Rs.	4 4
Bottles, per case of four dozen	Rs. 25 0	Half-bottles, per case of six dozen	Rs. 25 8

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
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Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.		
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SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17 8	10 8
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CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	28 0	15 8
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TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

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BEG to call attention to their shipments of pure and excellent Whiskies and Cognacs—their own as well as their friends who consign to their care.
There is much RUBBISH sent to the Indian Market that is positively deleterious to health. Select known Brands such as

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Glenlivet, at Market Rates.		" less old 2 " " ..... "	33 0
Our own particular Blend of Scotch Whisky ..... "	26 0	" young 1 " " ..... "	30 0
Our own particular Blend of Irish Whisky "	26 0	Dubois Lizee & Co. ..... } Prices on application.	
Glentromie ..... "	23 8	Bouteleau & Co. ..... } Louis Bechade & Co. ..... }	

We have some of the above described in Wood to sell in Gallon Jars.
We have also cheaper and younger qualities of both Spirits, but the foregoing are specially good.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots..... Rs. 100.
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500 " Do. ..... Rs. 65.

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NEW CONSIGNMENTS of these FASHIONABLE GOODS have now arrived by the best English Makers, they are preferred to Ordinary Calf for their lightness, stylish appearance, and extreme softness which is always retained. Qualities which specially recommend them as the HOT WEATHER BOOT.

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Gent's Lace Oxford Shoes, Best Real Russia, to Order... " 15 0

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The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

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The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache, Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.CH_3CO \\ OC_2H_5 \end{cases}$

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Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.
FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.
(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Neuralgitis, &c.
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
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Do. HUNTING CASE...	55
Do. HALF do.	60

ALL SOLD UNDER A GUARANTEE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

Five-inch Receiving Surface, accurately graduated Glass Measure, with Directions.
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IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
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WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on reliable authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
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"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address and Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
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ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

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KAISER BREWERY
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

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JUST LANDED an English-built brand new Canoe-shaped LANDAU with patent hood
A brand new English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Tucker of Salisbury.
Circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAMS, by Watson of Lowestoft.
Some Dinner and Dessert Service Sets, and a few Gram and Grass MACHINES.

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The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.
A pair of Bay Arab Horses, ridden by a lady, perfectly quiet in single and double harness, very showy, fast and young, height about 14-2. Price Rs. 1,000.
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TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL,
Under New and Experienced Management
OPPOSITE THE FRENCH BANK, FORT, BOMBAY.
Rooms open to sea-breeze.
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FRENCH BISCUITS IN VARIETIES.

Bath Oliver.	Maccaroons.
Dessert.	Malta.
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Chocolate Cream.	Chocolate Wafers.
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And Fifty other Varieties in Stock.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
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LAST NINE NIGHTS.
CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY EVENING.
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THE SEAMENS' INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.

A CONCERT will be given at the above Institute, next SATURDAY EVENING, at which among others Mr. ANDERSON CLARKE Mr. THELENBERG, and Mr. STEPHENSON have kindly promised to assist.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, being the QUEEN-EMPRESS'S BIRTHDAY and A PUBLIC HOLIDAY, under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. W. W. BARR, Adjutant, Okhamundel Battalion, Dwarka, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned.

All Claims to be sent to the Undersigned within twenty days from date of this notice. Claims made after that period will not be recognized.

H. HARRISON,
Actg. Asst. to the Agent, Governor-General,
Dwarka, Kattiawar.

23rd May 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

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MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

Surgeon-General Pinkerton, in his report about the administration of the Hospital in the Bombay Presidency, says that "the flooring of the wards of the Dhond Jamsetjee "Jejeebhoy Hospital with Minton Tiles has been com- "pleted, and there can be no doubt of the great advantage "from a sanitary point of view."

For further information apply to
WARDEN & Co.,
Hummum Street.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of KEROSINE OIL for the year ending June 30th, 1890, to be delivered at either Delhi or Kurrachee. The following approximate quantities will be required:—

Snowflake Brand ..... 2,500 cases.
Devoe's Russian or Sunlight Brands ..... 5,500 cases.

2. Tenders must be addressed to the Director N.-W. Railway, Lahore, and will be received up to noon on the 10th June, 1889.

3. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form will not be accepted or considered. The forms can be obtained from the Store keepers at Lahore and Kurrachee on payment of Re. 2.

4. The Director does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. A. J. WALLACE, Col., R.E.,
Director, N.-W. Railway.

Director's Office, Lahore, 15th May 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI RUTTONBAI, widow and administratrix of SORABJEE JEEJEEBHAI, deceased, has contracted to sell to Mr. VIRCHAND DEEPCHAND, the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim upon the said premises or any portion thereof either by way of gift, sale, lease, inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office in Albert Buildings, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Pension Tax land or ground, situate, lying and being at Pedder Road, near Mahaluxmi in the subdistrict of Bombay, containing by rough admeasurement 1,487 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under one or more or part of the following No. 616, new No. 2861, old Survey No. 31, and new Survey Nos. 7095, 7113 and 7119, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the said Pedder Road, on the west by the property of Jairajbhai Peerbhai, on the north by the property of Soondarji Ludha, and on the south by the property belonging to the estate of the late Shet Morarjee Gooculdas.—Dated this 22nd day of May 1889.

EFFERSON, BHAISHANKER, DINSHA & KANGA,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOW READY!
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FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour, —Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

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CATHOLIC CONTROVERSY: A REPLY TO DR. LITTLEDALE'S "PLAIN REASONS." "Father Ryder, of the Birmingham Oratory, has now furnished in a small volume a masterly reply to this assailant from without. The lighter charms of a brilliant and graceful style are added to the solid merits of this hand-book of contemporary controversy."—*Irish Monthly*	1 14
THE CANONS AND DECREES OF THE SACRED AND ECUMENICAL COUNCIL OF TRENT, celebrated under Sovereign Pontiffs, Paul III. and Pius IV., translated by the Rev. J. Waterworth, to which are prefixed Essays on the External and Internal History of the Council	7 14
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NOTICES.

SAMULDAS COLLEGE, BHAVNAGAR.

THE CHAIR OF SANSKRIT in the above Institution is now VACANT, and applications from candidates qualified to fill the same will be received by the Undersigned up to the 10th June 1889. Applicants should state terms.

CHAMPAKLAL MANECKLAL,
Honorary Secretary,
Managing Board, Samaldas College.

Bhavnagar, 18th May 1889.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

1. SEVERAL THOUSAND CASKS of PORTLAND CEMENT, lately received from England, are available for sale, and may be seen at the Defences Yard, Mazagon.

2. Full particulars as to the price, &c., may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

E. L. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Ex. Engr., Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defence Office, Colaba, 20th May 1889.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to or holding property belonging to CHANDRABHAN LALLAH KHAJANCHY, carrying on business at No. 180, Mount Road, Madras, as a Jeweller and Merchant, but now deceased, who died at Madras on the 30th day of April 1889, are hereby required to pay their debts and deliver up such property to NURSEE JUGJEEVAN, MOOLCHUND JEYCHUND, KALIDASS KASOOJEE, and PETAMBER NURSEE, the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, bearing date the 2nd February 1889, and not to any other person or persons.—Dated this 3rd day of May 1889.

CHAMPION & THORT,
Attorneys for the Executors.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS' STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES AND STATIONERY, COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of "MISCELLANEOUS STORES" of country produce and manufacture and "STATIONERY" during the year commencing 1st July 1889.

Tenders must be submitted on the printed forms of Tenderer's schedules, to be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of "Miscellaneous Stores" and from the Auditor, Dharwar, in the case of "Stationery" on payment of Annas Eight for each copy.

The depots for which Tenders are invited for Miscellaneous Stores are Ghoreapuri, Hubli, and Bangaloro, and intending tenderers are requested to name the Depot or Depots for which they require forms when applying for them. All Stationery will have to be delivered at the Stationery Stores, Dharwar.

The Company's specification and the conditions under which contracts for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores will be let accompany each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained in the case of Miscellaneous Stores from the Storekeeper, Hubli and Bangalore, and in the case of Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.

The latest date for receiving Tenders, which should be addressed to the Acting Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway, at Dharwar, in a sealed cover superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Stores or Stationery" is Monday, the 10th of June 1889.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Acting Agent.

Dharwar, May 1889.

GRAND ORCHESTRIONS FOR SALE.

TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.

F. FISCHER & Co.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK
50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our
ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Dynamos for 20 arc lights	Rs. 800
Do. 200 incandescent lights	" 800
Do. 20 "	" 200
Lamps for arc lights	" 60

Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., Ld.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

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GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.

NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two.

Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1876 still in use.

Apply for circular.

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Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
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The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

	Rs. a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality ..... per packet	1 4
" " " B " "	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes ..... "	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes "	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico ..... "	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards	0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards	0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes ..... per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes	0 12
Autumn Leaves	0 12
Ivy Correspondence	1 8
Swallow	1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence	0 12
Assorted	0 12
Primrose, Bouquet ..... per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence ..... "	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence ..... "	0 12
4 O'Clock Correspondence ..... "	0 12
Cinderella	0 12
Canvas Shell	0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted	0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet ..... each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet ..... "	5 0
Fascination Cabinet ..... "	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet	3 0
Three Volume Cabinet	4 0
C-24 Cabinet ..... each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence ..... "	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence	0 12
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New TUNING APPARATUS has rendered these instruments the most PERFECT PIANOFORTES for the severest climate

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Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections; also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 0
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Twelve months ..... Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriars London.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat, India

REGENT'S PARK CANINE SURGERY.—Extract from "Home and Colonial Mail," Dec. 24, 1881.

"From personal experience, we have no hesitation in saying that those who are in want of dogs, it matters not of what breed or variety, could not do better than to entrust the matter to Mr. CHAS. BELL-SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S. 51, Lanark-villas, Maida Vale, W."

N.B.—Dogs of every known breed, size and colour, can be obtained from the above address. No dogs are kept under the value of £5.

PRICES OF DOGS AS FOLLOWS WITH PEDIGREE:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BOAR HOUNDS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway tation Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

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Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1875	£588,136
1886	£950 039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES & CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods
ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15 8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,192,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*.
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'S ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout, and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,
SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co. OF LONDON.
CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—

	Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY ..... Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE ..... Gold Foil	" 47
DRY SOUVERAIN ..... Gold Foil	" 60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's ..... Gold Foil	" 60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND— NIERSTEINER, 1874	" 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878	" 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL	" 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL	" 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5
Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cant

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Co., 4 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Co., 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 21st :—Hampstead (s), from Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pemba (s), for Kattywar Coast, Kurrachee, and Persian Gulf; Chilka (s), Mauritius, &c., Othello (s), Antwerp; Strathclyde (s), Aden and Hull; Nerbudda (s) and Nowshera (s), Calcutta.

FAIR.—The annual Parsee fair, called "Adar Jasan," will be held this evening on the Esplanade, opposite the old Fort Police Court.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s.s. Coramandel will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Bushire, Muscat, and Jask direct per extra H. M. I. M. S. Lawrence will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on Friday, the 24th instant.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Max Minx, watchmaker, Hornby Road, reports the theft of a silver watch with a leather strap attached, valued at Rs. 25, from his establishment on Tuesday last.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Rustomjee Hormusjee Jalbhoy was charged by Inspector Roberts before Mr. P. Ryan with disorderly behaviour in a public place at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, on Tuesday evening. On the application of the accused the Magistrate remanded the case for a week to enable Jalbhoy to call evidence on his behalf.

REFUSING TO PAY TRAM FARE.—A Mr. Fischer appeared yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper to answer a charge of failing to pay a legal tramway fare of one anna, preferred against him by Mr. Crisp, the manager of the Bombay Tramway Company. The charge being proved he was fined Rs. 2-1.

GAMBLING AT GILDER STREET.—Gunnoo Luximon and six others were yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming in a common gaming-house at Gilder Street with cards, dice, and money on Tuesday evening last. The whole of the accused admitted the truth of the complaint. The first accused, who had been previously convicted for a similar offence, was fined Rs. 5 and the rest Re. 1 each.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Pranjewun Jugjewun, against whom there appeared a register of several previous convictions, was yesterday again convicted by Mr. Shewshunker Govindram of stealing a purse containing money from the person of Mumsookram Coober, a shopkeeper in Shaik Memon Street, on Tuesday night last, after having assaulted him. The accused in his defence stated that he was under the influence of liquor at the time, and was not aware what he was doing. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PICK-POCKETING AT MODY BUNDER.—A Mahomedan named Krishna Goolam Hoosain Mootooza *alias* Goolam Hoosain Abba Meah was yesterday charged by Inspector Stanford before Mr. C. P. Cooper with stealing a purse containing 6 annas and 6 pies from the pocket of Keeroo Narayen, a fruit-seller, while at the Mody Bunder on Tuesday. The accused was convicted, and as a register was produced showing that he was once previously convicted for a similar offence, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF A WALLABHACHARYAN MAHARAJA.—Lal Munjee Maharaja, of Shri Dawoodjee Gadhee, died in his temple at Bhuleshwar on Monday night last at the age of eighty-five years. His remains, followed by about 300 persons, were carried at night to the burning ground at Walkeshwur, where the ceremonies, which were gone through in the true orthodox fashion, detained the funeral party till about 1 o'clock the following morning. The Vaishnava community have gone into mourning on account of the Maharaja's death, and their principal places of business in the native town were closed on Tuesday as a mark of respect to his memory.

THE CONVICT NEILL.—William Neill, one of the members of the "Golden Gang," who was sentenced by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley to six years' imprisonment at the last criminal sessions, was on Saturday morning escorted by Constable Webb, of the Bombay Police force, from the Common Jail to the Yeroda Jail at Poona. The prisoner, who is in good health, is stated not to have been suffering from any illness while imprisoned in the Bombay jail. —*Poona Observer.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 21.

Haig, Surg-Maj, Bl, 1st P C, on leave, from Rajanpur.
Talbot, Maj, Bl, Pol Dept, on duty, from Bagdad.

MAY 22.

Kingscote, Maj, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Mhow.
Jacob, Lieut, Bo, 14th Bo Infy, from leave, from Poona.
Moloney, Surg-Maj, Bl, 3rd Sikhs, on leave, from Abbotabad.
O'Farrell, Surg-Maj, Bo, Med Staff, on leave, from Nusserabad.
Stewart, P M General, Ms, Comd Hyd Cont, on leave, from Bolarum.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 21.

Groover, Capt, Bl, 2nd Punj Cav, to rejoin, to Edwardesabad.
Hennell, Lt-Col, Bo, 5th Bo L I, on med cert, to England.

MAY 22.

Talbot, Maj, Bl, Pol Dept, on duty, to Bikaneer.

MAY 23.

Haig, Surgn-Maj, Bl, 1st Punj Cav, on leave, to Australia.
Triggs, Lt and Adj, Bl, 3rd Dn Gds, on leave, m. c. to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Major R. S. Brown, Offg Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, May 23, 1889.

There will be no Brigade Parade for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps and Light Horse on Queen's Birthday, the 24th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
and Provc Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 22.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—17 cases oilmanstores, B J Buxey and Co.
Peninsular s—55 cases provision, &c., B J Buxey and Co.
Roumania s—11 bales printing paper, B Sazbas and Co.
Kangra s—36 cases writing paper, M A M Shurufally.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macdonald s—25 packages soft soap, R M Cheesgar and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macdonald s—20 cases earthenware, C Macdonald and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Othello s—15 cases orange colour, A M Misrohi.
Peninsular s—4 cases aniline dyes, S Popat.
Kangra s—56 packages hardware and 42 packages glassware, E P Mahomed; 250 boxes candles, A Ebrahim.
Gutenfels s—251 cases window glass, S Manockjee; 50 packages earthenware, C Ameer.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—70 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood; 17 bales brown paper, R M Cheesgar and Co; 35 cases paper, C Macdonald and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21st May, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·759
Temperature of the Air	87·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·1
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	·715
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	93·0
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	83·7
General Directions of Wind.*	W, WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	274

* From midnight to midnight.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and MR. JUSTICE CANDY.)

MURDER OF A POLICE PATEL.

IMPERATRIX VS. BAPPOO BAWA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Aston. Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who on the 9th ult. convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to be hanged. Mr. G. Tripathi appeared for the accused and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

It appeared that at the village of Rohisa, in the Mehmudabad taluka, there had recently been a dispute about the succession in rotation to the office of police patel of the village. On the evening of the 22nd March last a police head constable and a constable who had visited the village were about to take their departure, and the police patel, Waljee Gobar, the deceased, was standing at the open railing of the chora and salaaming the departing police officers when the accused stepped forward and stabbed him in the abdomen with a knife. The accused was arrested upon the spot and the knife was taken from him. He was at the time about to be taken away by the head constable to Mehmudabad, to be produced before the chief constable on suspicion of being concerned in another case. He was standing outside the chora, and suddenly went up to the deceased and stabbed him. The deceased died almost immediately afterwards. The same day the accused made a confession before a second-class magistrate, in which he stated that three persons, whose names he mentioned, asked him to kill the deceased, and that they each promised to pay him one hundred rupees, with the object that Arjun Bhaijee, one of the three, might be appointed to the office held by the deceased. In consequence of this inducement, he said, he struck the knife, which he had with him, in the stomach of the deceased as he stood near the threshold of the Government chora. He struck only one blow, and having withdrawn the knife, went and stood on one side. The police jemadar, who was then saddling his horse, went up and at once arrested him. Before the committing Magistrate the accused retracted his confession and made another to the effect that the three persons named above employed him and one Malla Lala to kill the deceased, promising to pay them Rs. 300 in all, which amount was to be equally divided between him and Malla; that Malla struck the blow with the knife in the deceased's abdomen, threw the knife down in front of the accused, and then ran away, and that he was thereupon arrested. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the jury, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death.

Their Lordships, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, saw no reason for interference with the conviction and sentence, which were accordingly confirmed, the appeal being rejected.

CRUEL MURDER BY A DEAF MUTE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* VISHNU MOUSHWAR WADADEKUR AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. H. Crowe, acting Sessions Judge of Poona, who convicted the two accused of murder and sentenced them to death. Mr Dajee Abajee Khare appeared for the accused and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

It appeared that Kusa, a woman of a questionable character, who resided alone in a house in Yar Alley, boarding with her sister in another alley close by, possessed a large quantity of jewellery, which she invariably wore on her person. On the 7th February last she went to her sister's for her midday meal, but as she did not call on the following day her sister went to her house on the day after, but found her door locked from without, and on enquiring of the neighbours was unable to learn anything as to her whereabouts. Three days later the sister called again at the house, but not being able to get any tidings of her, she procured a key, and on opening the door in the presence of some persons, and on entering the room, she found the deceased Kusa lying dead in bed with all her ornaments and most of her valuable clothing missing. Some days later on a policeman saw the accused melting down some gold ornaments weighing 24 tolas at a goldsmith's and arrested and placed them before his superintendent. The gold was retained, but the accused were allowed to go. On the following Sunday a girl named Khada informed the police that the second accused had a few days previously melted down some gold at her father's large, and had soon afterwards gone to the house of Kundi Sonar and asked him to make up two gold bangles. The second accused was thereupon arrested and admitted having deposited certain ornaments with his mother-in-law. The Police Superintendent went there and found the ornaments, which were subsequently identified as those of the deceased Kusa. The first accused, a deaf-mute, the owner of a small shop, was also arrested. On inquiry he was found to have given out that the ornaments were his property. It was also ascertained that some months back he had bought some rat poison. The two accused were found guilty by a majority of the jury; and the Sessions Judge, agreeing with the verdict, sentenced the accused to be hanged.

Their Lordships were of opinion that there was sufficient evidence on record to convict both the accused of murder, but the court was inclined to vary their sentence of death by commuting it to one of transportation for life. This was done accordingly.

POONA SKYRACES.

THE following prospectus of the Poona Skyraces, to be held on Tuesday, the 6th, and Thursday, the 8th August next, is issued :—

STEWARDS.—Col. Rawlins, R. A., Col. Cavaye, Military Secretary, Major Peyton, Durham L. Infy., Mr. J. Anderson, Captain Hanwell, A. D. C., Mr. W. H. Propert, C. S., Col. Stevens, 3rd Q. O. L. Cav., Major Babington Peile, P. W. O. Grs., Captain Ross, S. S. O., Captain Kemmis, Royal Fusiliers, and Mr. H. de B. De Lisle, Honorary Secretary.

FIRST DAY.

1ST RACE.—"The Colonials."—(Open) Value Rs. 199 for all horses, W. A. C. raised 28 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., of the day 14 lbs. Winners of Rs. 99 and upwards once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Distance 1 mile.

2ND RACE.—"The Pony Derby."—(Closed) value Rs. 199 for all maidens, C B's 13-3 and other ponies 13-2 to carry 11st. Weight for age and inches. Winners of Rs. 49 and upwards once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs., extra. Distance ½ mile.

3RD RACE.—"The Welter Stakes"—(Open) Value Rs. 199, for all Arabs and C Bs, weight for age raised 21 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. extra. Winners of a race value Rs. 199 and upwards, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Horses landed since 1st September 1888 allowed 4 lbs. Distance ¾ mile.

4TH RACE.—"The Open Pony Race."—(Open) Value 199, for all galloways, 13-3 and under to carry 11-7. C Bs allowed 7 lbs. Weight for age and inches. Winners of Rs. 99 and upwards once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Ponies that have never won a race value Rs. 99, allowed 7 lbs. Distance 5 furlongs.

5TH RACE.—"The Polo Pony Race."—(Closed) Value Rs. 199, for all galloways 13-3, and under that all bona-fide polo ponies that have been regularly played up to time of meeting, 13-3 to carry 11-7. Weight for inches, C Bs allowed 4 lbs. that have never won a race value Rs. 50. Galloways that have never won a race value Rs. 49 allowed 7 lbs. Distance 3 furlongs.

SECOND DAY.

1ST RACE—Pony Handicap—(open) Value Rs. 199. For all galloways 13-3 and under. Distance ¾ mile.

2ND RACE—Mile Handicap—(open) Value Rs. 199. For all Arabs and C Bs. Distance 1 mile.

3RD RACE—Pony Selling Race—(open) Value Rs. 199. For all galloways 13-3 and under. Those entered to be sold for Rs. 500, to carry 11-7. Weight for inch 4 lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 50 above or under that price. Distance ½ mile.

4TH RACE—The Royal Fusiliers Cup.—The terms of of this race will be submitted by the officers of the 1st Royal Fusiliers.

5TH RACE—The Poona Hunt Cup—(Closed) Value Rs. 199. For all horses that have been regularly hunted with the Poona Hounds. Arabs to carry 10 stone, C Bs. 11 stone, Australians 12-7. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Penalties the same as in the Welter Stakes. Distance R. C.

RULES.

1. To be run under W I T C, except when otherwise provided for.

2. The Stewards reserve to themselves the right to raise or lower scale of weights in any race, altering dates and the order of races, should circumstances render it advisable.

3. Professionals only allowed when the weight is under 9-7 lbs. English professionals 7 lbs. extra in all races. G. R.'s who have never won a race value Rs. 400, 3 lbs.

4. In all races except those shewn as open, Horses and Ponies to be bona-fide the property of officers of the services or members of recognized clubs.

5. No added money or cup will be given unless there are 3 starters in different interests.

6. Half-entrance fee to go to the fund, and half to second horse.

7. Winners of a race value Rs. 500 to carry 5 lbs. extra, of Rs. 1,000 or twice of Rs. 500, 10 lbs. extra in addition to other penalties.

8. A reliable reduction will be made from added money should the subscriptions fall short of the advertised amount.

9. Only W I T C, C C and N I A C certificates accepted. Measuring will take place at the Grand Stand at 4 p.m. on 30th July, or at any time when two of the Stewards can be present.

10. Subscribers of Rs. 10 and upwards will receive tickets to the Grand Stand and Carriage Enclosure. Owners running a horse or ponies must subscribe at least Rs. 10 to the fund.

11. First entries Rs. 6; close 9 p.m. on Saturday, 30th June. Second entries Rs. 15 close 9 p.m. on Wednesday, 31st July.

12. Starting declaration, stating penalties and allowances, age and weight, name of rider and colors, to be posted at the Grand Stand by 8 a.m. the day before the race.

13. Handicaps will be published in local papers on the morning of the day before the race.

14. 5 per cent. of Lotteries and Pari Mutuel to go to the Fund. Pari Mutuel ready money only.

15. In the Polo Pony Race and Poona Hunt Cup certificates from Polo Secretaries and the M. T. H. are required, with starting declarations to the effect that the ponies are bona-fide polo ponies and have been regularly played up to time of second entries, and that the horses have been regularly hunted with the Poona Hounds to time of second entries. The Stewards reserve to themselves the right of refusing any entries for these two races.

16. In all pony races Arabs landed in India since 1st September 1888 allowed 4lbs. This does not apply to the Pony Selling Race.

H. DE B DE LISLE
Hony. Secy.

THE SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

THE following is a second list of subscriptions paid or promised to the Surat Collector's Fire Relief Fund to the 20th instant :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Shet Maneckji Cawasji Damanwala	100	0	0
Bai Luxmibai, widow of Rugnath Janardhan	201	0	0
Mr. C. V. Lobo, Mangalore	30	0	0
The firm of Shet Udechand Itchachand...	31	0	0
The Secretary, Surat Fire Relief Fund Committee at Miraj	100	0	0
Mr. M. S. Mukarji, Sultanpur, Oudh.....	3	0	0
The Manager, Victoria Press, Surat.....	25	0	0
Mr. Vinaek Sadasiv, Secretary to the Surat Fire Relief Fund, second contribution.	500	0	0
Do. do. third contribution...	275	0	0
Kumar Shri Bhagwansingji of Bhownagar	50	0	0
Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Co.....	500	0	0
Mr. Ganesh Nagesh, Pleader, Alikpur.....	5	0	0
Members of the Imperial Local Fund, Police Accounts, City Magistrate, and Enquiry Office, Surat.....	51	8	0
Mr. Keshavlal Lalubhai, Post Master, Baroda Camp	5	0	0
Krishnabai, widow of Mr. Pranlal Mathuradas.....	50	0	0
Mr. Dhirajram Surajram, Hospital Assistant, Malia Dispensary	5	0	0
Certain friends at Radhanpur.....	5	0	0
Mr. Jagaunath Jiwanram, Assistant Master, High School, Wadhwan	10	0	0
Shet Byramji Dhalla.....	51	0	0
Shet Edalji Kharsedji Dumasia	51	0	0
Shet Sorabjee Rustomjee Lat.....	45	0	0
Shet Jamasji Aspaniarji Wania	5	0	0
Shet Sorabji Dadabhai	2	0	0
Shet Nowroji Talati	1	0	0
Second contribution from the Surat Fire Relief Fund Committee at Ahmedabad.	2,000	0	0
Miss E. A. Manning	73	14	0
Messrs. Chimanrao Harrao and Dayabhai D. Demasa, Secretaries to the Surat Fire Relief Fund Committee at Rajkot.	425	0	0
Wagnerite (through Mr. Winchester) ...	50	0	0
Secretary, Lodge Hamilton, No. 584, S.C.	50	0	0
H. H. the Raja of Dharampur.....	500	0	0
Harkorbai, widow of Shet Varajdas Pitambardas	31	0	0
Mr. M. B. Tyabji	35	0	0
Mr. Gulam Husain Azum Dhupli of Raudir	100	0	0
Shet Harakhchand Velchand	20	0	0
Mr. Bhanushanker Itcharam	10	0	0
Collections below Rs. 10 by Messrs. Manacharam Ghelabhai and Gowrishanker Venkatram	202	0	0
Teachers, Mission English School, Surat..	105	0	0
Pupils do. do. ...	116	12	6
Missionaries, I. P. Mission, Surat	100	0	0
Mir Ajmudinkhan Saheb Baxi	100	0	0
Mr. Nowroji Bamanji Vakil	25	0	0
Mr. B. C. Shastri.....	15	0	0
Mrs. H. H. Patel.....	10	0	0
Captain E. Lepin	5	0	0
Zia-ul-nisa-Ladbi Begum Saheb	300	0	0
Mr. K. R. Bamanji.....	35	0	0
Mr. H. E. Jacomb, late of the Bombay Civil Service	72	11	0
The Gulam Baba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	300	0	0
Collections by the Manager, "Guzerat Darpan"	20	0	0
Shet Fulchand Hirachand	51	0	0
R B Parvatishanker Manishanker	25	0	0
Mr Narbheram Parbudas	15	0	0
Mr Lalbhai Mathuradas.....	15	0	0
Mr G F M Grant, C S.....	100	0	0
The Jafarally Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.....	100	0	0
Shet Dayabhai Savaichand	31	0	0
The Jagirdar of Kurandwar.....	200	0	9
Mr K F Gokhle Malegaon.....	5	0	0
Mr K J Gupte, Pleader, Malegaon	5	0	0
Gangaswarup Atudaria Dhankuverba Saheb, mother of the Raja of Bansda...	200	0	0
Mr Utumchand Savaichand	15	0	0
The Raja Saheb of Jowhar	500	0	0
H H the Nawab of Radhanpur	1,000	0	0
Mr Nowroji Dossabhai, on account of Bandera and Umraovati Zarthosti Fund...	52	6	0
Dr Ramlal Lalubhai	51	0	0
A Gentleman	20	0	0
The Nawab Saheb of Janjira	250	0	0
Collections by the Manager, "Guzerat Durpan"	26	0	0
Total Rs.	9,464	4	3
Amount of the first list	19,864	14	0
Total Rs.	29,329	2	3

THE following subscriptions were received into the Bank of Bombay yesterday, on account of the above Fund :—

	Rs.	a.
P. J.	25	
Mr. Haji Abdool Hoosein Haji Zinal Abedeen Shirazi.....	750	
Messrs. Haji Haroon Ebrahim and sons...	100	
Total.....Rs.	875	
Amount previously acknowledged ..... „	1,11,828	2
Grand Total .....Rs.	1,12,703	2

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

DIVINE service will be held at Bandora this evening at half-past eight on the lower floor of Bandora House late Marine Hotel. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE estate of the late Duchess of Cambridge, according to the *World*, may be roughly estimated at £220,000. Her grandchildren, the daughter and three sons of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, will each receive £17,500, as her savings, the whole of which is bequeathed to them, amount to just £50,000. The china and miniatures are to go to Gloucester House, but the carriages and wine go to the Princess Mary. The Duke of Teck figures in the will for a personal legacy of £5,000, and the residue, to be shared equally between the Princess Mary and her sister, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, is charged with the payment of certain bequests and legacies, some of which the Grand Duchess has agreed to pay. Certain advances made to the Duke and Duchess of Teck are to be taken into account; Lady Geraldine Somerset and Signor Tosti are each to have an annuity of £300 for life; Miss Bruere and Mr. Wells are provided for on a more modest scale; and Mr. Sheppard is also satisfactorily remembered. It is considered settled that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are to occupy the rooms in St. James's Palace, and the Duke of Cambridge becomes the successor of his mother at Kew Cottage.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nerbudda, 1,966 tons, Captain T Gillet, sailed yesterday evening for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain A Liddiard, sailed yesterday evening for Calcutta in ballast.

THE British s s Peveril, 1,974 tons, Captain A Burgess, sails to-day for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Hamstead, 1,447 tons, Captain E Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Rangoon with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs J Mackintosh and Co.

H M's I M s s Lawrence, Captain Paget-Jones, left the Government Docks yesterday evening, and the Persian Government gun-boat Persopolis, Captain Bathe, entered the Government docks yesterday. The Lawrence will sail in a few days.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, Kattywar Coast, and Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and Mr Jean de Pierrepot, and 1 native officer as cabin passengers for Kurrachee and Cutch Mandvie, and 66 deck passengers for Karrachee and Kattywar coast.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Lycia	2122	Fletcher	A	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Armenia	2218	Read.....	B	W. & A. Graham & Co
„ Anuarapoora	1618	Pagan	C	J. M. Heyn & Co.
„ C. Macdonald	1716	Rule	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Mobile	916	Hughes	H	B. P. S. N. Co.
„ Falka	1161	Merifield....	H J	C. Eduljee.
„ Idar	2595	Poland.....	M	E Bates & Co.
„ Drumfell.	1568	Chubb	N	E. Bates & Co.
„ Star of England.....	3298	Simpson	Q	Finlay Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Coromandel	1358	Reeves.....	1	P. & O. Co.
„ Manilla ...	2382	Crucciani	3	F. Bozzoni.
„ Lombardy ..	1726	Longbone ...	4	P. and O. S. N. Co.
„ Nowshcera .	1931	Liddiard	5	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Poseidon ...	2540	Mersa	8	A.-H. Lloyd's & Co.
„ Nerbudda ..	1986	Gillet	9	M. Mackinon & Co.
„ Taif	878	Schumaker..	10	Hajee Cassum.
„ Arara	2601	Mackinlay ..	12	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Peveril	1974	Burgess	13	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Runic	3015	Thompson ...	15	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Hampstead (s).....	Jones	Rangoon, 10.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Pemba (s)	Rothwell ..	K. Coast, Kurrachi, and Persian Gulf.
	Chilka (s)	Wadge.....	Mauritius, &c.
	Othello (s)	White	Antwerp.
	Strath Clyde (s)	Mundy.....	Aden and Hull.
	Nerbudda (s)	Gillet	Calcutta.
	Nowshera (s)	Liddiard.....	Calcutta.

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday :—Steamer Peveril, Burgess, for Trieste and Venice.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

May 17.—Steamers Bengal, Australasian, City of London, Aspatria, Purnea, and Kapurthala. Ship Loch Carron, 15th, and Barque Peabody 16th.

May 18.—Steamers Saint Regulus, Peshwa, Clan Drummond and Balgravia, and Schooner Josephine Desiree. Ship Beucleuch yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
18 Simla, s	.....	Bombay.
19 Clan Fraser, s	.....	Bimlipatam.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
18 Navarino, s	.....	Calcutta.
Sirdhana, s	.....	Negapatam.
Simla s	.....	Calcutta.
Goorkha, s.....	.....	London.
Wardha, s.....	.....	Mauritius.
20 Urea, s.....	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Idar s—124 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co; 21 bales cotton, E Samjee; 43 bales cotton, G Nursey; 228 cwts kutkee, V Dewjee.

Runic s—100 bales gunny rags, B Mooljee; 40 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 60 bales cotton, B and A Hormarjee; 210 cwts cottonflies, H F M Remtoola; 500 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 4,300 dholls coir yarn, T Lowjee.

Armenia s—4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Macdonald s—59 cwts olibanum, V Hajee; 10 bales untanned hides, W Ganjee; 600 cwts linseed cakes, H Dossa; 52 cwts gum arabic, F Nuthoo; 22 cwts fishmaws, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—7,800 cwts castorseed, and 25,450 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Arara s—112 cwts myrabolums, J Premjee; 7 cwts gum. Meiffre Nevue and Co; 3,577 cwts poppyseed, Beyts Craig and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 6,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Runic s—1,500 cwts mustarseed, and 175 bales cotton, Lockhart and Co.

Drumfell s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co, Ld; 5,640 cwts wheat, and 1,004 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Europa s—3,514 cwts rapeseed and 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 650 cwts horns, and 500 bales cottor, G Lockhart and Co; 1,875 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co Ld; 2,001 cwts sursysseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lycia s—110 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

Star of England s—1420 cwts wheat, 800 cwts rapeseed, and 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 120 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 530 bales cotton. Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Beyts Craig and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

Amarapoora s—600 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Falka s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—220 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 1 case curiosities, Volkart Bros.

Poseidon s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E Spinner and Co; 400 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat and 600 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 1 case watches, A Balscheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Idar s—725 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—208 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Coromandal s—1 box cow bazaar, P F Talati; 25 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 14 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 160 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, B M Capadia; 27 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, J Nowrojee; 14 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 23 chests opium, N J Abraham: 20 chests opium, S J David and Co; 33 chests opium, E J Ebrahim.

Lombardy s—325 cwts groundnuts, Nam Lee Wah; 15 cwts fishmaws and 69 cwts sharkfins, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 10 cases opium, The P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—101 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Coromandel s—3 cases Indian condiments, M Poonjeejee.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—25 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 42 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Armenia s—2,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Coromandel s—25 boxes silver coins, The Chartered Mercantile Bank.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Gazette of India, Simla, May 18, 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J C Leupolt has been permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 25th April, 1889.

Mr W Lane has been permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 30th April, 1889.

Mr C Donovan is permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st June, 1889, or such other date on which he may sail from India.

Home Dept Notification No 249, dated the 3rd inst, placing the services of Mr A E Harward, BCS, at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is cancelled.

The services of Mr W B Brown, BCS, Assist Magistrate and Collr, Rampore Hat, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Mr J W Tawney has been permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 30th April, 1889.

SANITARY.

With effect from 6th inst, the services of Surgu-Major D D Cunningham, MB, on special duty with the Govt of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

JUDICIAL.

Under the provisions of section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII, of 1884, the Govr-Genl in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr C A Roe, of the Bengal Civil Service, Additional Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, to be a Judge of that Court vice Mr T W Smyth, who has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 28th April 1889.

Mr A H Benton, Bengal Civil Service, offig Judge, to be Additional Judge, temporarily, until further orders, vice Mr Roe.

With effect from the date of the departure on furlough of Sir H M Plowden, Barrister-at-Law, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased, under the provisions of sec 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884, to appoint Mr. Protul Chander Chattarji to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, until further orders.

The services of Lieut J A H Woodward, Bengal Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

PORT BLAIR.

The furlough for one year granted to Mr F E Tuson, 2nd Assist Supt, Port Blair and the Nicobars, under Home Dept Notification No 324, dated the 4th May, 1888, has been commuted by

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 3. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOVERNMENT CELLARS, Budapest.—"MENES"—A Strong, Hungarian Wine grown on an Iron Soil, as used at the Bombay Club and Byculla Club.—Agents : PHIPSON & Co.

FAVORITE INDIAN TEA MIXTURES.—The IMPERIAL FAMILY Mixture and BREAKFAST Mixture, unrivalled for their purity and excellent flavour, at Re. 1 and Annas 12 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

COME and SEE our Bohemian Basket Vases, also Centrepieces in varied colours. Prices very cheap to ensure quick sale.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE well-known establishment for Ices in Bombay is open daily from 8 a. m. to 12 p.m., where wines and spirits of the best quality with delicious dainties, such as chocolate and chocolate creams, crystalized fruits, bon-bons, crackers from Paris and London, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2½, Church Gate Street.

OUR GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE at Rs. 1-12 per lb. A Tea of finest leaf and full of golden tips with delicious flavour and aroma and a real luxury to every tea connoisseur. Cheapest Tea Depot in India. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET. Clean, Airy ROOMS for Office. Apply to C. N. de SALES, Portuguese Consulate, Forbes Street, 9.

BOARD and LODGING.—Comfortable Apartments for one or two gentlemen with an English family, situate Colaba Causeway. Terms Rs. 65 monthly. For address, apply to MRS. PRYER, 93, Medows Street.

RS. 6,000 on good interest WANTED on the Security of a "Life-policy" of Rs. 10,000 in the "Oriental Life Assurance Company" with four years' prepaid premium. Best references of character, personal security. Write to "CONFIDENCE," care of Byculla Post, Bombay.

WANTED, A Qualified MEDICAL GRADUATE to proceed up-country at once. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., between 12 and 3 p. m on 23rd instant.

WANTED for the Regimental Library, 1st East Lanc. Regt., a second-hand BILLIARD TABLE in good condition. Apply to Lieut. LE MARCHANT Left Wing, 1st East Lanc. Regt., Benares.

SITUATION WANTED by a European of respectability as NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS to one or two young children. Willing to go to England for a few months and return. Apply to "Z," care of WILLIAM WATSON & Co, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED a MATE for Pilot Schooner. Pay Rs. 80 per mensem; an Officer for the Kennery Life-boat pay Rs. 140 per mensem. Apply personally with testimonials to the ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER, Bombay.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, 3rd June. The punctual return of Boarders is requested.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each ; Dinner, Rs. 2.

MONSOON SEASON.—A few cool, airy, and comfortable sets of FAMILY and SINGLE APARTMENTS are now available at the Taylor's Family Hotel. Specially low terms for the season can be arranged by communicating with the proprietor.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

STONE ENGRAVING.—We have secured the services of an Excellent Stone Engraver and are now taking orders for Signet-rings with Crest, Monogram, and other devices cut on in best style.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents :—Phipson & Co.

READ and BARTON'S ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.—Ice Pitchers, Bread and Butter Pots, Tea and Coffee Sets, Waiters, Napkin Rings, Cups, Flower Pots, Pickle Castor, Inkstand, Jam Pots, Ice Tongs.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. tins. English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

GLADSTONE BAGS, a very large stock very best finish, lined Canvas, Leather Pockets and Nickel Mountings, also Fitted Bags and Dressing Bags in neat Brown Black Morocco, sizes from 20in. to 28in.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

PILSENER BEER (Lion's Head Brand), Light, Pure, and Wholesome. Cases of 4 dozen large bottles, at Rs. 5 per doz. Cases of 6 doz. small bottles, at Rs. 3 per doz. WILLIAM BELL & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents and Importers.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 22, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOW READY.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that AME W HICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS.

Under instructions from Colonel W Osborne, R E, Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1889—

At 2 p.m, at site of the Commissariat Building, Fort, near the Arsenal, viz:—Old rafters, boards, joists, battens, railings, &c.

At 3-30 p.m, at the Marine Lines Stores, viz:—Old teak door and window shutters, round posts, railings, compound gates, corrugated iron sheets, stones, earthenware, lead and iron pipes, brass cocks, C I bends, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 23, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF WHEAT.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Godowns of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, opposite the Prince's Dock, on account and at the risk of Mr. Cooma Yacub.

800 tons Ekdance pessy wheat, 85 per cent.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, May 23, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c,—

6 bales tablecloths
4 ,, white handkerchiefs
3 cases ,, mulls
2 ,, ,, jaconets
1 ,, ,, shirtings
3 bales grey shirtings
70 cases Pilson beer, in pints and quarts
25 ,, champagne in pints and quarts.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIPS, FITTING, FURNITURE, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the P. & O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon—

A quantity of ships' cabin fittings, furniture, marble baths, tables, settles, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of the indentor, Abdoolcadur Abdool Hoosein, and by order of Messrs. Wilkinson, Haywood and Clark—

20 drums Neatsfoot oil.
On account and at the risk of Nurotum Hunsraj—
G B—9cases white mulls, No. 3,000.

AUCTION SALE OF GOOD BHOWNUGGUR COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Jutha of Thuker Samjee Ludha, the undermentioned cotton by order of Messrs. Narundass Rajaram and Co., and on account and at the risk of the following persons.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Vulubram Munsookdass.
SG 100 bales good Bhownuggur cotton.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Chugun Pitamber.
SG 100 bales good Bhownuggur cotton.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, May 23, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 22.

CONSOLS remained at 99⅜ in London yesterday and Silver at 42½d. per oz, and quotations for Indian Sterling and Rupee Securities come unaltered, the only change in last evening's financial quotations being a decline of ⅛ per cent. in the market rates of discount, at 1½ for short London Bills and 1¾ for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

A further advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed, to arrive by both routes, and extending to Liverpool quality, took place yesterday in a firm market, Bombay Seed, however, remaining at 41s. per quarter to arrive. Rape Seed also was firm at the previous day's prices. Wheat continued flat, but no further decline in rates took place.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet all round yesterday evening, the total sales having aggregated only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 300 Surats. Spot prices were quite unaltered, but in American Arrivals there was an advance of 1-32d. for the nearest and 1-64d. for the most distant deliveries and of 3-64d. in intermediate positions. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales. The Manchester Market is called easier, but the quotations wired show no change.

The Liverpool Wool auction opened yesterday with a good competition and prices were firmly maintained : 4,000 bales were put forward at these sales.

In New York the spot price remained at 11⅛ cents, but August futures were 4 points higher, at 10·77 cents. There were apparently no Receipts of Cotton yesterday at the U. S. ports, and the total figures since the commencement of the season now compare as follows with those of the previous two years :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts		5,600	1,600
Three days' Receipts ...	3,000	12,900	5,200
Since 1st Sept. 1888.....	5,428,000	5,336,900	5,161,400

There has been a decided increase in activity in our local Cotton market to-day, the total purchases having aggregated nearly 4,000 bales, consisting principally of Bengals at Rs. 196 to Rs 207 and Dhulia at Rs. 206-10, but including considerable parcels of Nugger at Rs. 205-210, Julgaum at Rs 216-21, and Westerns at Rs. 217, and a little Veerumgaum at Rs. 212 per candy. The tone of the market was firm to the close, but though here and there slightly higher prices may have been paid, quotations on the whole were unchanged.

WHEAT.—An improved demand has been felt in this market to-day and a considerable business is reported, but no advance in rates has been established, and we repeat our last quotations for all descriptions.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been less enquired for, and transactions have been on only a moderate scale ; but the tone of the market keeps firm, and prices are unchanged in every item.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	5,410 bales
Wheat	40,956 cwt.
Linseed...	6,525 ,,
Rapeseed	8,025 ,,
Gingelly	1,120 ,,
Poppy seed	1,176 ,,
Caster seed	1,866 ,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged. Shippers are taking very little tonnage, but holders are very firm. The Hampstead (s), just arrived with cargo, has been taken up by a dealer at 19s. per ton for one port, with option to two or three ports at 6d. to 1s. per ton extra. We hear that a steamer of 1,300 tons, has been fixed for a timber cargo from Rangoon or Moulmein to Bombay at Rs. 18 per ton for June loading.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day at yesterday's rates both for ready and forward business. A moderate supply of Merchants' Bills has come out for the mail and for June delivery ; but for Bank remittance enquiry has been very limited, except for forward delivery, for which the banks have been unwilling drawers at anything over 1s.4 1-16d. for telegraphic for August transfer and thereafter. For June 1s. 4¼d. for Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for Wire transfer has been quoted up to the 15th and 1-32d. lower for the rest of the month. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 4 9-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 15-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·73¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet again with more enquiry for ready Four per cents., but with only a little doing for the coming account, and nothing to speak of for the June settlement. The cash price was at 99 15-16 during the greater part of the day, but at closing 99⅞ to 15-16 was the quotation, with the 30th May account at 100 1-16 and the 30th June at 100 3-16 with sellers on both lines at the rates. 104½ is quoted for the other Paper.

SHARES.—There has been more movement in this market to-day, and prices of Mill Scrip have advanced in a number of cases. Luckmidas Khimji Mill shares are Rs. 17½ higher, at Rs. 1,700½ ; Khatao Maconji, Morarji Goculdas, and Queen are Rs. 15 higher, at Rs. 725, Rs. 1,615, and Rs. 900, respectively ; City of Bombay are Rs. 10 up, at Rs. 1,060, and Jewraz Balloo, at Rs. 1,025 ; and Alliance, Dhun, and Presidency have advanced Rs. 5 each, say, to Rs. 610, Rs. 545, and Rs. 1,040, respectively. Mercantile Press shares are Rs. 15 higher, at Rs. 55 ; Mofussil Press are Rs. 2½ up, at Rs. 440 ; Port Canning are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 367½. Bombay Fire Insurance are Rs. 20 up, at Rs. 1,050. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1¼ lower, at Rs. 987½ per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250	125	5 do.	149

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,050
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	700
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.....	{1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	} 10 p.c.	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapt Co.,	625	d.	185	Nil.	83
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,375
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	845
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	455
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs	18
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaradted Suretyship Association ..... &c.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		4
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	103
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	357
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.....	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	218
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	367½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	112
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	33	...	103
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	8
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 90	1825
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	150
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37 / 40
M. M. Mody & Co.....					

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTH.

STRICKLAND—May 18, at Zigone, Lower Burma, the wife of W A Strickland, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—RADDOCK—May 7, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev Arthur Kitchin, Chaplain, Francis James Brooke Campbell, third son of Major-General J P W Campbell, B S C (Retired), to Ethel May, second daughter of Deputy Surgeon-General C E Raddock, I M D (Retired.)

GIBBS-GIBBS—HINE—May 6, at St Paul's Church, Umballa, by the Rev J B Brunesson, Mr Willis Gibbs-Gibbs to Antoinette Elisabeth, daughter of Mr Wilfrid Hine, of Umballa.

DEATHS.

BLACKBURN—April 24, at the "Rajputana Hotel," Ajmere, William Blackburn, the well-known Jockey, of Hull, Yorkshire.

HEATH—April 4, at Manipur, Assam, A E Heath, Political Agent, Manipur, fourth son of the late Major-Genl Heath, Bombay Army.

KNYVETT-LEIGHTON—May 18, at Naini Tal, Major C A B Knyvett-Leighton, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, son of the late Rev Francis Knyvett-Leighton, Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, and Canon of Westminster.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1889.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN'S connection with the manufacturing town of Oldham gives zest to his interest in the well-being and good management of the Bombay mills. It was in answer to a question put by the honourable member for Oldham that Sir John Gorst a few days since read the amendments to the Indian Factory Act proposed by the Government of India. Our Simla correspondent telegraphs the substance of the amendments in question, which, it is to be presumed, the Under-Secretary of State read to the House. The first amendment has for its object to apply the Factory Act to the smaller factories hitherto exempt. The Government of India proposes that the number of employés constituting a factory shall be diminished from one hundred to twenty. The second amendment deals with the employment of children, and raises the age from seven to nine years. The third amendment limits the hours of work for women to eleven per diem. The fourth gives power to enforce sanitary provisions and to require statistical returns. To these amendments the Secretary of State has agreed, and he suggests besides that there should be four days' holiday in each month—a provision which is more in accordance with the English idea of the weekly day of rest, than with the Indian custom of taking several holidays together at the periods prescribed by religion and the seasons. Lord Cross also recommends that the Act should apply to Government factories, subject to an exemption borrowed from the English Factory Act. The amendments proposed by the Government of India appeared to have been founded on the reports furnished recently, supplementary to the recommendation of the Factory Commission of 1884. In our issue of March 18th we published the abstract of the observations contained in the memorandum of Mr. Jones, formerly Inspector of Factories in Bombay, which was forwarded by the Secretary of State to Lord Lansdowne when calling His Excellency's attention to the working of the Factory Act, moved thereto by the agitation on the subject which had been organised in the manufacturing districts at home. In this memorandum the request had been placed in the hands of Mr. W. W. Drew, Assistant Collector of Bombay, who had done duty as Inspector of Factories in this city, in order that he might be in a position to report fully on the points on which information was asked for by Government as to the condition of factories in this city and the wants and defects of the present Factory Act. In Mr. Jones's memorandum the first subject dealt with is that of the long hours of work and the few holidays in the Bombay factories. On this point Mr. Jones stated that the hardship did not really consist in the hands being required to work for long hours, but in the want of regularity, owing to no hours being fixed for the opening and closing of the mills, so that a good deal of time is lost in repairing to the work. A good deal of the operative's time, which is now wasted, might, Mr. Jones was of opinion, be saved. He also pointed out that the long hours of work are not continuous throughout the year. They often last only for part of the month or for one season in the year. Mr. Jones rightly drew attention to the fact that the number of holidays and the idle days which follow the days of festival, are the cause of loss to millowners.

On this point we are informed by the proprietor of a large mill in the mofussil that there are times for months together when it is almost impossible to keep a sufficient number of hands to enable the machinery to run, the traditional habit of returning to the villages for sowing or reaping and for marriages, being too strong for mill rules. This mill proprietor, an Englishman, holds that factory legislation will be incomplete if it does not supply some remedy for the laxity of ideas prevailing among operatives up-country with regard to contracts. Fines and the forfeit of wages due are regarded with derision when set against the temptation to take French-leave and go away for a month or two. The second point to which Mr. Jones gave attention was the occasional withholding of wages from mill hands in Bombay. The custom of the city is to pay month within month, the origin of the custom doubtless being to apply a remedy to the inconvenience which is now a subject of complaint in the mofussil. Mr. Drew in his report recommended that the question of withholding wages should be left to be dealt with by the ordinary process of suits in the Small Cause Courts when necessary. Neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State make any suggestion to regulate this question by the Factory Act. The third point referred to by Mr. Jones is the incompetency of some mill managers, and the dangerous character of some of the small factories in the inadequate fencing of machinery. But he admitted that half the Bombay factories compare favourably in every respect with English factories and that serious accidents are not more frequent than in correspounding works at home. He also testified that the mill managers are as a rule amenable to reason, and nearly always act upon suggestions of the improvement in the condition of the employés, who, he truly states, are far better fed and clothed than ordinary native labourers. Mr. Drew's report in the main confirms the result of Mr. Jones's observations. He points out that Englishmen work at the most for ten hours a day, while the mill hands work—nominally—for twelve and a half. This statement requires to be supplemented by some practical considerations. The Englishman's work is continuous, while the native of India requires and takes periods of repose, which he is able to obtain through the practice of employing at least three natives to do the work which two Englishmen would be expected to do. Mr. Drew is of opinion that children in Indian factories require more protection than that now given them. The moderate amount of protection accorded them by the present law is evaded by false entries of age. The amendment suggested by the Government of India is that the minimum age of children employed in the mills should be raised from seven years to nine. The limitation of the working hours of women to eleven hours is based upon the recommendation of Mr. Drew that the hours of work should be reduced. This restriction would, in its practical effect, limit the period of work for all hands to eleven hours. It will be for the millowners to consider whether this reduction of the working hours would not be found conducive to efficiency and economy. The power to enforce sanitation is in accordance with the recommendation that stringent powers for enforcing sanitation and ventilation should be given under the Act. Stringent powers are easily given ; the question is how they are to be enforced and what are the guarantees that they will not be misused. Mr. Drew thinks that very little technical knowledge is required for the working of a Factory Act, and he suggests that the duties should be assigned to collectors and assistant collectors, who, if they have not sufficient time, should either be given special assistant inspectors or appoint subordinates to act as such. There is reason to doubt whether such duties could be efficiently formed by men of no technical knowledge who would be unable to give any considerable portion of their time to the special duty.

We have never seen any reason to view with dissatisfaction, still less with apprehension, the movement set on foot in England to force the hand of the Government of India in this matter. Many things besides the truth are to be learned from the enemy—if these philanthropists be indeed the enemies of the Indian mill industry. The long hours during which a great number of hands, many of them superfluous, are now kept in the mills nominally at work all the time, but really resting or idling for indefinite periods, are conducive to lax discipline, laziness, and evasion. The Bombay mill hands are not really overtasked, as distant and disinterested philanthropists in Oldham and Manchester are prone to imagine, and are never weary of asserting. The days are long, but they pass, and the operatives get through them without any extraordinary amount of exertion or any wear and tear which would compare in the least with what they would have to endure had they to labour in England under the care of Factory Inspectors appointed under the English Factory Act. The Native of India has a way of protecting himself from the consequences of overwork, which all the methods resorted to by Trades Unions, backed up by that "grandmotherly legislation," which filled the soul of Mr. John Bright with disgust, have never had the smallest chance of effecting. A little food goes a long way, and fuel, raiment, and house shelter are to him matters of very secondary consideration, while they are found to be of prime necessity by those who have been born under inclement skies in Northern Europe. The resource of refusing to do any work is always open to him, and if he has to choose between submitting to work that he deems excessive and doing none at all, he has no difficulty or hesitation in making his choice. He has no need to organise a strike ; he simply goes away to his country, and waits for something to turn up. The European workman is constrained by a very different set of circumstances to submit to conditions which no Oriental would dream of accepting. A proof of the efficacy of this self-contained and self-acting method of combatting the cupidity of capitalists is to be found in the fact that when the working population in this city learned by experience that too much was exacted from the children employed in the mills, they of set purpose refused to let their young people take service in the factories, and the mill agents have to obtain a very scanty and steadily diminishing supply of child-labour from the country districts. Adults are now replacing child-labour in many of the mills A large millowner has informed us that he for his part will have no objection to the employment of children being altogether prohibited ; there is such an abundance of adult labour that a system of relays can easily be organised, which will enable the mills to run day and night. This experiment was actually tried up-country for a season, the electric light being used to illuminate the factory. In a pecuniary sense the experiment was highly remunerative, and it may be resumed at any time when there is a large demand for the output. This is an aspect of the case which may have a prosective interest for the gentlemen who are working upon Lord Cross to urge the Government of India to restrict the hours of labour for women and children in the Bombay cotton mills.

THE celebration of the Washington centenary has caused the home papers to "look back through the narrowing vista of a hundred years" and to come to the conclusion pretty unanimously that the loss of what has long been known as the United States was no more than our deserts and the verdict is clearly "served us right." A little "bounce" on such an occasion—just as much as generally characterises a Fourth of July oration—might have been expected and forgiven, and Mr. Depew's eulogium was pardonable. But the President's speech was exceptionally modest—in fact, it seems to have been positively tame. The tendency generally in America is to haul down from a lofty pinnacle everyone it finds there, and after Mr. Donelly's attempt to dethrone Shakespeare, it would not be surprising if Mr. Donelly's countrymen began to look upon "the father of his country" with as little enthusiasm as did young George Warrington in "The Virginians." "First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen" is far too alliterative a line to be easily forgotten ; it would be as difficult to obliterate from the popular mind our own pet phrase "Britons never shall be slaves." President Harrison referred to him as the Great Washington, but spoke only of his sense of duty and his modesty. The home papers, taking a moderate estimate of him, speak in very similar terms. Not a master thinker, says the *Times*, any more than he was a military genius, he is to the credited with tranquil judgment and absolute superiority of vulgar ambition. None of our contemporaries do more than devote a few passing remarks to the character of the man whose memory was honoured. They rather speak of the relationship existing between America and the mother-country than of the people who constitute the former nation. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, ever out of the beaten track, speaking of America as the Monte Cristo of nations, views it much as Dickens viewed it on his first visit. Froude in his "Oceana" does not deal more severely with the rising generation in Australia than Mr. Stead's journal does with the youth of the States. The *Daily Telegraph* regards the people of the two nations as allied in blood and character ; that the "spreading over the North American Continent of the race which we sent forth, is part of the history of England and may some day prove its most glorious, happy, and fruitful portion." The *Pall Mall* does not take all this for granted ; Mr. Stead disclaims lack of sympathy with "the greatest of the sons of the Motherland" and then asks a series of questions which it judiciously refrains from answering. "Is it or is it not a fact that the Americans are approximating rapidly to a composite type, the type of the English Chinese? Is it or is it not the case that the Americans are losing the idealism, the enthusiasm, the higher nature that they took over with them from England, and are replacing it with a lower type of vulgarized materialism ? Of dollars and cents there is, no doubt, an infinitude in the States ; at a pork factory they are unequalled ; but is the real live American not just a little tending backwards to a universal dead level, intellectual, social, and moral, which is more Chinese than European ? Is he approximating to the type of the English Shakespeare or to that of John Chinaman ? He has more money ; has he more ideas ? He gorges more news ; does he assimilate more of the best thoughts of the best thinkers ?" The preliminary disclaimer of this candid friend does not seem to have been out of place.

A SMART shower of rain fell yesterday at Parel.

MR. SHANTARAM NARAYEN, one of the ablest members of the Appellate Side Bar, has been appointed Government Pleader at Bombay in succession to the late Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik.

THERE is conciseness of a charming kind in our Allahabad contemporary's account of the tigress-shooting of two gentlemen in the Forest Department, named Mr. Osmaston and Mr. Hansard, writes the Lahore paper. They went into the jungle after a man-eater, but "had not gone far when Mr. Osmaston saw the tigress on the top of his prostrate companion." A delicious hiatus is here left for the imagination as in the American anecdote of Tommy who found some dynamite and played with it "and his funerals to-morrow," or of the two Yankees who were conversing as they walked down Fleet Street and one of them—says the other—"was unable" to answer my question because he "had been killed by a passing omnibus." In each of the three cases graphic expression is given to the unexpected rapidity of the peril which ensues from tigers, dynamite, and vehicles in London. This style of narative ought to be more widely cultivated.

WE noticed the other day, writes the Allahabad paper, the anomaly by which an officer of the Forest Department could actually lose pay by officiating as head of the service. It is satisfactory to learn, as already announced, that this administrative anomaly has been remedied by the India Office sanctioning the increase of the salary of the Inspector-General of Forests from Rs. 1,700—2,000 up to Rs. 2,000—2,500. Compared with the pay of the heads of other departments, that to which the Inspector-General of Forests has hitherto been restricted is certainly low, and fully deserved the increase which has now been granted. It is a further cause for satisfaction that the improvement in the position of the office has come in the time of the present Inspector-General, Mr. Ribbentrop, in view of the valuable services he has rendered to the State not only in the general administration of the department, in which he has proved a worthy successor to his compatriots, but by his successful efforts to bring the complicated difficulties in Upper Burma to a satisfactory settlement.

THE Maharaja of Cooch Behar desires to construct a railway from a point on the Kauniа-Dharlla line to his capital, a distance of thirty miles. Government are considering the proposal.

ON the 29th ultimo Mr. W. B. Stuart, Assistant Superintendent of Police, attacked and burnt Boh Leh's camp, about 62 miles north of Kendat. On returning he was attacked by 100 dacoits, under Boh Leh, while going through a nullah. Mr. Stuart was severely wounded in the hip, one sepoy was killed, and two were wounded, while ten dacoits were killed and several wounded. Two were made prisoners, and have since given very important information.

THE Bengal zemindars are forming an association, to be called the zemindary Punchayet, for settling

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE VICE-ROYALTY OF IRELAND.

LONDON, MAY 22.

At a meeting held yesterday of sixty Irish Peers and members of the House of Commons a memorial to Lord Salisbury was adopted in favour of the abolition of the post of Viceroy of Ireland and the creation of a Secretary of State for Ireland and the establishment of a royal residence in Dublin.

THE SHAH'S ARRIVAL AT MOSCOW.

MOSCOW, MAY 21.

The Shah of Persia arrived here to-day and was received with great honours by the authorities.

THE STRIKES IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, MAY 21.

The strikes in Westphalia and Silesia are virtually over.

A general strike has taken place among the miners working in the collieries at Zwickau in Saxony.

THE COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The steamer Beresford has reached Gravesend with most of those who were on board the steamer German Empire. Only six lives were lost in the collision, and not twenty, as was at first reported.

THE VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 22.

The Honourable Sir Arthur Collins has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras, in succession to the Honourable Mr. Justice Kernan, resigned.

LORD LYTTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 22.

The *Pioneer* says:—Lord Lytton underwent an operation for the removal of the tumour from which he has been suffering on Sunday and is now doing fairly.

GRANT OF LAND TO THE CHITTAGONG-ASSAM RAILWAY.

The Government of India have notified to the promoters of the Chittagong-Assam Railway their willingness to grant the ten square miles of land for every mile of railway, but only what is known as Government waste land will be granted. Under these terms the ground thus conceded will be free from revenue demands for a fixed number of years. The Government also make over the mineral rights.

THE CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 22.

The proceedings of the Conference were resumed at eight o'clock in the morning and lasted till four o'clock in the afternoon. The education resolution condemning the present policy of the Government of enhancing fees and withdrawing from the management was adopted. The third resolution suggests that the Abkari policy should be based on restrictive principles, and the municipalities and local boards should be given the power of determining the number and places of liquor shops. The fourth resolution makes suggestions about the Salt Bill. The fifth suggests that fuller information should be given to landholders about revision settlement notices together with reasons for the changes contemplated. It is suggested that higher places in the police department should be given in a larger proportion to natives, and that the salaries and abilities of the subordinate staff should be improved and that the department should be divided into protective and detective branches.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the House of Commons for the deeper interest shown to Mr. Bradlaugh for his advocacy of Indian reforms and to the temporance party for the recent resolution on Indian the Abkari policy.

After a much lively discussion, the Conference adopted the following resolution: "that in the opinion of the Conference the conduct of the Government of Bombay in connection with the Crawford inquiry has entitled that Government to the heartfelt gratitude of the public of this Presidency, and that that Government has done its duty in remedying an intolerable state of things and purifying the administration by striking at the very root of the evil."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday morning.

SINGAPORE, MAY 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thibet (extra) left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been easier.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅝
4½ per cent. „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
Bar Silver	42¼

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 22.—Large barometric changes are reported to-day. The barometer has risen, except in Central India, Burma, Cachar, and East Bengal. The rise is rapid in most ports of Northern India and brisk in the south of the peninsula and Sind. The conditions are unsettled. A slight depression is forming in the Central Provinces, and there is a large depression apparently over the Bay. Winds are irregular around the Bay, but are generally north-easterly, westerly on the west coast, southerly in the Central Provinces, and easterly up the Gangetic plain. Temperature has fallen in most stations, and the average is below normal in Bengal, the N.-W. P., the Central Provinces, Guzerat, Central India, and Rajputana. Rain has fallen in Bengal, Assam, east of the N.-W. P., and in the central parts of the country and Lower Burma. The largest amount is three inches at Tavoy.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent writes:—I wired you two or three days ago respecting the opinion in Parliamentary circles concerning the projected settlement of the Deccan Mining dispute. I now confirm what I then stated, namely, that the settlement is regarded as too favourable, as contravening the spirit of the Parliamentary Committee's Report, and as placing a premium on such conduct as was enquired into ten months ago. There is clearly trouble ahead. Whether Sir Henry James, Chairman of the Committee, or Mr. Labouchere, a member of it, will first move in the matter is not yet determined. I am, however, in a position to say that Sir Henry James and the majority of his colleagues are, to put it mildly, surprised at the compromise which is regarded as a surrender to Mr. Watson. The fact that Messrs. Freshfield and Williams recommended the acceptance of the compromise does not in some quarters add to its value the manner in which that firm was forced upon the Nizam's Envoy not being forgotten. There was an expectation in the minds of some, if not of all, the members of the Committee that the cancellation of the concession would be a point for the Law Courts to settle. No one seems to have considered for a moment that such a settlement as the Government of India has approved would be possible. Good faith is assumed in what has been done, but it is not felt that justice is anywhere conspicuously in its presence. A debate is threatened. When it will come on no one can tell. Mr. Labouchere, for example, has obstructed Government business so much as to hardly leave a day for his own motion on the Deccan difficulty—when it is decided it should be taken up. However, if the opponents of the compromise are as much in earnest as they say they are, opportunity will be found. Even in an over-burdened House of Commons, where there is a will there is a way.

Of general politics there is much that might be written if your space permitted. The hearing of the charge against Mr. Conybeare, M.P., and the young Oxonian, Mr. Harrison, is attracting a great deal of attention, and if not to-night possibly on Monday the House will be asked by Mr. Atherley Jones to express its opinion upon certain aspects of the magisterial and constabulary proceedings at Falcarragh. Three more Irish members—Mr. John O'Connor, Mr. Condon, and the redoubtable Dr. Tanner—have failed in their appeal against the sentences passed upon them by "Removables" and are now graduating in what has been called the Irishman's College. The resumption of the Special Commission of Inquiry and the appearance of Mr. Parnell in the witness-box have created some little attention, but the public are becoming quite sick of the whole affair, and everyone hopes the anticipations of Sir Charles Russell, that the case for the defence will be closed before the Whitsun recess, may be realized. Mr. Parnell has been subjected, particularly yesterday, to a severe cross-examination by Sir Richard Webster, but nothing very damaging to the Nationalists as a party or to the Irish leader's own character as a politician has, according to his admirers, been proved. Of course each one who reads the report of the trial can form his own conclusions, and it would not be fair to say that everybody takes the same favourable views of Mr. Parnell's testimony. Still all are agreed that as a witness he does not compare unfavourably with that prince of witnesses and of spies, the celebrared Major Le Caron. Mr. Parnell's self-possession, coolness, and good temper under cross-examination have been marked, and if kept up till the end will do him good, though his opponents in Edinburgh are not likely to withdraw their unwillingness to his being made a freeman of their burgh.

General Boulanger as a popular idol in England seems to be dead already. He has not even been a nine days' wonder, and the papers scarcely notice his presence in our midst. "Society," it is said, "is inclined to give him the cold shoulder more than ever since he visited the House of Commons under the wing of Mr. O'Kelly and dined with several of the Parnellite members.

Just as I am closing my letter I hear that Sir Roper Lethbridge has secured the first place on the last private members' night of this month for his motion in favour of a Committee of Inquiry into the grievances and claims of the Uncovenanted Service.

THE PALITANA INQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a leading article dated 30th April and founded, as it says, upon "accounts published in the local journals" the *Pioneer* denounces in vague but suggestive phrases the action taken by the Bombay Government in the matter of the inquiry into the Palitana "spurious child" case. Your contemporary has tried to give the appearance to its leader of being founded on facts gleaned from local papers, but nothing of the kind has been published. That the contribution is that of some person or persons having concern in the matter is apparent. For my own part I do not desire to side with one party or the other, but to correct obvious misstatements. The writer in the *Pioneer* has dealt with the following points in its article:—(1) that Samatsingji, brother of the Thakor of Palitana, is styled "prince." (2) The money dispute tried and decided one year ago by the Judicial Assistant Political Agent is spoken of as still in doubt and undecided in Kathiawar. (3) The Palitana "spurious child" case is commented on while the enquiry is proceeding. (4) It is represented that cases like the "spurious child" case should be tried by ordinary courts of justice and not by Government in their political capacity. (5) That such cases should not be heard by Government direct. (1) Although the writer has been very much incensed at the use of the word "prince" before the name of Samatsingji, it is not shown why he should not be so termed. The word prince in the sense in which it is used in Kathiawar means a male member of a royal or princely family. Though he happens not to be on good terms with his brother, the Thakor of Palitana, he is not less a member of the ruling family, and as such is entitled to the designation always given in such cases. Native custom accords to male members of a ruling family the title of prince, or in the vernacular kumar shri. (2) The money dispute is stated in sympathy with the present Thakor. Prince Samatsingji is an object of sympathy in that case. The point in issue was mainly whether the amount claimed was obtained by defendant by gift or theft. Prince Samatsingji was placed in a most difficult and delicate position; his honour and property were both in jeopardy. The State had nothing to lose, even if it lost the case, as it actually did. It has been asserted that Prince Samatsingji removed much treasure from Palitana under a claim of right. The words "with Mansingji's consent and acquiescence," which follow, should be removed in accordance with the proved facts in the case. The Palitana Thakor has got such favourable concessions in respect to his disputes with his brother, Prince Samatsingji, that he should consider himself very fortunate indeed. (3) The "spurious child's" enquiry is conducted with strict privacy, and there is no possibility of the facts leaking out coming fully to the notice of the public as yet. Gup collected from idle gossips is worthless. I shall offer no premature remarks about the merits or advisability of the inquiry. The fourth point is clear; for political reasons such inquiries are always conducted politically, and not in ordinary civil tribunals. The position and the prestige of the Native Chiefs are preserved by that course. About the fifth point I can only say that redress was sought through the Government direct. It is strange to say that the Government cannot become "a universal provider of redress." The familiar saying of the law that there is no wrong without a remedy, would not hold good in the case of persons directly under the political jurisdiction of Government, if they could provide no redress. The Government take cognizance of many matters in their political capacity, and if certain wrongs were not redressed by Government there would be a denial of justice.

May 19. FIAT JUSTITIA.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US.

THE Bombay Corporation has just escaped making itself ridiculous by six votes. It seems that some time ago the members, awaking suddenly to the vastness of their own importance, conceived the notion of giving it outward and visible expression in a "chain and badge of office" to be worn on all official occasions by the President. A committee was actually appointed and a reference was made to England, with the result that designs were submitted estimated to cost between six and eight thousand rupees—one Bombay paper says lakhs, but this must be the error of an enthusiastic Municipal reporter. At this stage of the proceedings, however, it occurred to the Standing Committee that they had no power to spend the public money on trinkets, so they sent in a report to that effect, regretting at the same time their disability. There seem, however, to be some members of the Corporation with more money than wisdom, and one of these offered at a recent meeting to pay the cost of the chain and badge if the Corporation would accept the gift. Fortunately the President is a man of both sense and humour. He told the Corporation it was "generally a bad symptom when it was found necessary to stimulate public spirit by ornamental trappings;" pointed out the foolishness of a public body aping the mummery of mediævalism, especially when there was no tradition compelling it to do so; and finally wound up by advising the Corporation to say to the anonymous benefactor: "Do not throw your jewellery away upon your President, but give it to a bridesmaid." Whereupon a sense of the absurdity of the business seems to have dawned on some of the members, and an amendment declining the proffered decorations was carried by sixteen to ten. Perhaps now that these grave matters have been disposed of, the Corporation will be able to concentrate its attention on such *leviora* as the spread of leprosy in the city and the like.—*Pioneer.*

THE CLAIMS OF PANCHGANNY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In these days of "loss by exchange" and general shrinkage of the exchequer the very able address given by the Rev. Mr. Cane at the distribution of prizes by Lady Reay at the Panchganny High Schools and recorded in your issue of the 22nd is especially instructive and interesting. The advantages of establishing or developing the scholastic facilities of this really almost unequalled health-giving spot should receive the careful attention of all parents in India. The rainfall being so very moderate permits of the residence of parents and children in the station all the year round, and the rosy colour and improved physique of the children testify to the immense advantages the little ones receive from the delightful and invigorating climate. The recent opening of the railway to Wathar brings this chosen spot within easy access of all. Panchganny bids fair, therefore, to become a large Anglo-Indian colony, and certain it is that many about to leave India to return home would do much better to locate themselves there than subject themselves to the climatic risks of the old country, notwithstanding Charles II.'s dictum as to English weather. At present prices for most things rule low, and land can for building purposes be got from Government at very reasonable rates, while the Government are solicitous of fostering the interests of the colony by preventing land-grabbing and speculation. As the very apparent advantages of the colony become more and more apparently recognised, the insistance that not a single plot of land shall be sold except for occupation should be carried out vigorously. Speculators and land-grabbers are sure to nullify many of the advantages of the place if their greedy proclivities are not effectually put a stop to. This view of the matter, we believe, is held by the present energetic Collector of the district (Mr. Keyser), and we hope the Government will not think Panchganny (though a little place for the present) beneath its notice and its fostering care and protection.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, May 22. W. G. T.

PARSEES AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the time for holding the coming National Congress is drawing near and as the different communities in Bombay are already astir and making preparations for it, it is necessary to point out to the Parsee community the advisability of keeping aloof from the movement. Probably the adoption of this line of conduct by the Parsees will give umbrage to their Hindu brethren, but then the explanation is simple. The Parsees, so widely separated in social forms and customs, look upon this political agitation with contempt, and consequently they cannot sympathise with the Congress movement. No doubt, men like Mr. Dadabhoy Navrojee and Mr. P. M. Mehta warmly support this movement, but they are not the recognized delegates of the community. Can I know in what general gathering or meeting of the Parsees were these two gentlemen elected to represent the interests of their community?

I need hardly say, sir, that the majority of the Parsees look upon the movement with indifference, and these isolated instances of Parsee sympathy and support can never prove that Parsees in general approve the movement. I am also glad to say that the *Rast Goftar*, that most influential of the Parsee papers, in a very ably written article, remarks that Parsees will gain nothing by sharing in the deliberations of the Congress. The arguments of the *Rast* can hardly fail to carry conviction home.—Yours, &c.,

May 22. P. L.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal offices. Major H. O. Selby presided, and the others present were:—Dr. Blaney, Messrs. Carroll, Cawasjee Hormusjee, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, and M. N. Banaji.

SERVICE RESERVOIRS.

The Committee had under consideration a letter from the Commissioner, dated 8th instant, which appeared in our report of last week's meeting reporting on the work in connection with the service reservoirs, which should be undertaken during next fair season, and for which arrangements should now be made.

On the motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee, it was resolved that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment of an advance from current revenue of one lakh of rupees, pending the raising of a loan of Rs. 95,000 required to meet the necessary capital charges to provide for the execution of the following works at Malabar Hill Reservoir, recommended by Sir John Fowler:—

For providing an asphalte or concrete surface to the floor of the settling basin	Rs.	15,000
Provision of turbine overflow and sludge pipes	„	11,500
Cushions for outlets of filters	„	9,800
Repainting of walls of distributing basin	„	1,630
Total	Rs.	97,930

This was all the business of importance.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Grattan Geary, President, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, Messrs. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, T. Blaney, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, A. M. Gubbay, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Manekjee Behramjee Dadabhai, Manchersee Nowrojee Banajee, Narotamdas Govardhandas, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Major H. O. Selby, and Mr. Shivaji Dhurmaji.

FUNCTIONS OF JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The President explained that the object of the meeting was to consider for final approval certain by-laws for the Joint Schools Committee.

Dr. Blaney moved that the by-law framed under the authority of section 461 (u) of the Municipal Act III. of 1888, assigning the functions of the Joint Schools Committee, under sub-section (10) of section 39 of the said Act regulating the exercise by the said Committee at its functions so assigned and at the functions assigned to it, under sub-section (9) of the said lastmentioned section, and regulating the administration by the said Committee of the school fund under sub-section (7) of the same section be approved and submitted to Government for confirmation.

Mr. Kabraji seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

This being all the business, the Corporation adjourned.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE BENGALI AERONAUT.

BABOO RAM CHUNDER CHATTERJEE, the plucky native who recently made a successful balloon ascent in Calcutta, has achieved undying fame among his countrymen. Many regard him with feelings akin to veneration, some even think he must be an incarnation of a minor deity; prayers have been offered up for his preservation, maidens have praised his bravery in song, old men have raised their hands in deprecation of a display of intrepidity generally considered foreign to the nature of the placid Bengali Baboo.

His first unaided attempt has proved a complete success, and naturally forms the subject of conversation and speculation among the natives. Our representative, who called on "India's First Native Aeronaut" as he is styled (*vide* coloured handbills), was graciously received, and on explaining that he proposed to subject the hero to the process of the modern "interview," was informed that any information that could be given was very much at his disposal. Before recounting the conversation which ensued, our representative gives a description of Baboo Ram Chunder Chatterjee which may be interesting.

He describes him as a man of medium height, 32 years old, slightly bald, and with features of the ordinary Bengali type. It has been said that "whoever is brave should be a man of great soul": the Baboo probably possesses this desideratum, but he is also a man of large stomach, with legs like those belonging to the late Judge Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee, in that they are decidedly "filimentous," but his chest and arms are well developed, for the Baboo is a trained gymnast and a good performer on the horizontal bar and trapeze. He wears, as a rule, a tightly-fitting *chapkan* and pantaloons, and a small black velvet cap, placed jauntly on the side of his head—and since his entry into public life, and especially since his recent adventures, the angle at which it is set may perhaps approach nearer a right angle than before. At present he is on leave, but, when in harness, he performs the unexciting functions of a Municipal License Inspector, devoting his leisure time to teaching the boys of the Normal School gymnastics. He is also a Director of the "Great Indian Circus."

"Well, Baboo," said our representative, "what made you take to ballooning?"

"Mr. Spencer, Sir," replied Ram Chunder. "Before his visit to Calcutta I had never given the subject a thought. Many years ago I witnessed an ascent made by Dr. Linn from Narkuldangah; but the incident had nearly vanished from my memory when Mr. Spencer, my friend and tutor, came on the scene. I saw his first unsuccessful attempt at Ballygunge, and I was present when he ascended from the race-course on the voyage which caused such a profound sensation in Calcutta. By this time it occurred to me that, given the apparatus, I could perform the same feat, and I thought the matter out. This very successful performance when he descended with his parachute at Cossipore decided me, and after a consultation with my friends I approached Mr. Spencer with my proposition."

"And what was the nature of your proposal?"

"I asked him if he would take me up in a passenger balloon, and teach me how to manage it. After a few preliminaries he agreed to do all I required of him for Rs. 500, provided I paid for the gas as well. To this I readily assented, and in a few days I accompanied Mr. Spencer in the *Viceroy*."

"And what were your sensations as the car rose above the ground, and soared over the heads of the thousands who had assembled to witness the *tamasha*?"

"Of course I experienced a strange feeling at first, but after a few minutes it wore off, and I felt quite comfortable as I gazed down on the earth and saw Calcutta and its suburbs stretching out below us like a gigantic map. I certainly experienced no feelings of fear from the moment we started till we descended at Baraset."

"And do you think that you learnt sufficient in this one short lesson to render the subsequent ascent by yourself an undertaking not unattended by danger?"

"Oh, yes. Mr. Spencer taught me the use of the aneroid, how to work the valve, regulate the ballast, use the grapnel, and in short everything connected with the management of the balloon."

"Have you any theoretical knowledge of the science?"

"Well, no; but I have been diligently reading up the subject, and have acquired some additional knowledge. I consider that this, added to my practical experience, will be all that I require."

"And do you then intend starting as a professional balloonist?"

"Why not? I have purchased, in conjunction with a couple of friends, Spencer's balloon the *Viceroy*, which, as you know, I have rechristened the *City of Calcutta*, and we have started "Chatterjee's Ballooning Company."

"Now about your first ascent. Are the results of a character calculated to encourage you to relinquish your appointment and adopt the profession of aeronaut?"

"I think so. Although financially we did not benefit much, the affair was a great success, the ascent and descent accomplished in perfect safety, and my reputation as a Bengali phenomenon is fully established."

"I understood that you netted a large sum of money; how is it the exhibition did't pay?" said our representative.

"My first attempt, as you know, was a failure owing to the storm which overturned the balloon ere it was properly filled. This necessitated the issue of hundreds of free tickets for the next performance. And again I find that many of my countrymen are enthusiastic enough over the exploit, but do not support me to the extent of investing in tickets when they can see the show from outside for nothing."

"Are you going to give another performance in Calcutta shortly?"

"Yes. I am now arranging for an ascent on the Queen's Birthday from Howrah. After this I intend giving performances at Allahabad, Lahore, Jeypore, and Lucknow, Dacca, Cashmere, and other large centres."

"What about the parachute; Do you contemplate emulating Mr. Spencer in this feat also?"

"Certainly. I begged of Mr. Spencer, when he was here, to allow me the use of his parachute; but he threw cold water on the matter, and said something about not wishing to be a party to a sensational suicide. But I am getting one out from England, and intend giving my first parachute exhibition in Bombay, where I will show the Parsees and 'Bombay Ducks' what can be accomplished by a Bengali. In the mean time I am open to engagements at any place where gas is available."

"And, lastly, Baboo Ram Chunder," said our representative, "may I ask you if you think it likely that you will have imitators among your own countrymen."

"I can't say," said the Baboo as our representative rose to go. "I have not heard of any other desirous of striking out in this line yet; but at all events mine will still be the credit of earning the proud title of "India's first native Balloonist."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE FAVOURITE CHANNEL ROUTE.

YEAR by year more persons cross the Channel, but the number using the Boulogne route is steadily decreasing, whereas the number of those patronizing the Calais one is increasing. The following table gives the number of passengers at the two ports who landed and embarked during the past five years:—

Year.	Boulogne.	Calais.
1884	125,438	183,431
1885	118,096	190,595
1886	146,546	215,879
1887	128,148	235,695
1888	120,021	248,001

"Calais," writes Consul Bonham, "is undoubtedly taking the lead as the passenger route between England and France, and it is probable it will do so more and more as the facilities for travellers by that route are increased. Very few of the Calais passengers are excursionists, as the town has not the same attractions for them as Boulogne, to which a considerable number come during the summer; the majority of those arriving by the General Steam Navigation Company's vessels are excursionists or visitors coming for a few days, and a considerable portion of those by the South Eastern steamers are local passengers, or persons taking advantage of the cheap local return tickets issued during summer. As is always the case, the number of persons embarking at Boulogne exceeds that of those landing, whereas the contrary is the case at Calais.' The tax on each passenger landing or embarking at each port is now 1s. 5d. The proceeds of this tax are given to the respective Chambers of Commerce towards the interest and sinking fund of loans made by them to provide money for harbour works.

CAPTAIN BETHUNE, of the Carabineers, who in September last was seriously injured during the rehearsal of the play, Sorcerer, at Bangalore and compelled to proceed to Europe in consequence, has returned to Bangalore and will resume duty as Garrison Instructor. He has quite recovered from the effects of the accident which befell him, but will not in future be able to take part in any field sports.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EGYPT.

A CAIRO correspondent thus reviews the administration of justice in Egypt:—

The portion of the commercial public which has any likelihood of being engaged in trading operations with Egypt will have welcomed with satisfaction the promulgation of the Khedival decree which prolongs the existence of the Mixed Tribunals for another five years from the 1st February. There have been difficulties to get over before the various Powers would signify their consent, and even now Greece has agreed only for one year, the Danish representative had not received instructions from his Government in time, and Spain, the Power which in Morocco takes the lead of pressing for the abolition of consular protection and the substitution of mixed tribunals in its place, has not yet given her adherence. The onus of reconciling the different points of view falls chiefly on Sir Evelyn Baring, and he has been occupied also with bringing to a successful issue negotiations, into the detail of which I will not enter, but which have for their object to put more power in the matter of police regulations into Egyptian hands and to substract it proportionally from the still existing rights of foreign nations under the Capitulations. It is the object of an intelligent English policy here to render Egypt, little by little, as independent as possible of foreign interference. In order to do so it is of course necessary to check foreign rights. Equally, of course, foreigners do not like to have their rights checked, and hence, under the negotiations, which seem at first sight purely technical, there lies the always permanent interest of a great principle. Is Egypt, or is she not, to look forward to standing some day alone clear of all foreign influence but that of friendly consideration and alliance? If she is, it is evident that she must be allowed, little by little, the use of her own limbs, and what Sir Evelyn Baring has done in winning for her the right to apply Egyptian police regulations to foreigners, who have been hitherto protected by special privilege, is simply to take off one of her swaddling bandages. That the Mixed Tribunals should exist at all must be looked upon, in spite of all that can be said against them, as an earnest of Egyptian progress in the direction of self-government of a kind which puts her ona common platform with Western nations. They were conceived, as everyone remembers, by Nubar Pasha at a time when the misgovernment of Ismail had set the very existence of Egypt at stake, and justice was felt to be the country's greatest need. Nubar's hope in instituting the Courts is supposed to have been that by degrees their jurisdiction would be extended till they spread to the whole of Egypt, and thus established a permanent control over the arbitrary power of the Sovereign. Events have not followed exactly the course that he designed, but none the less the Mixed Tribunals have been the nursery in Egypt of the principle of respecting the justice of individual rights, and in the native courts which have been established side by side with them law has been at least nominally substituted for the kourbash.

MIXED TRIBUNALS.

If anyone wishes to know what the state of justice was in Egypt before the creation of the Mixed Tribunals he has but to look at the condition of Morocco now. License and privilege ran loose side by side and justice even for the best-intentioned was so difficult to obtain that the busy man had practically to contend himself with what he could take or get. The law of Egypt was the Sheriat or religious law founded upon the koran, and administered by Kadis, whose methods have been famous since the days of the Arabian Nights. It was supplemented by the will of any individual who happened to be in authority. Evedently foreigners could not accept its jurisdiction, and every foreigner was consequently subject to the laws of his own nation, administered by his Consul. There are sixteen Powers represented in Eygpt. Hence sixteen Courts and sixteen different Codes. In the case of a difference between two foreigners of the same nationality all was simple. They were tried and judged, as they are now, by their own laws in their own Consular Court. But in the case of a difference between foreigners of different nationality the international agreement was that the case should be tried in the Court of the defendant. Thus an Englishman having a difference with a Russian had to carry his case before the Russian Consul and abide by the decisions of Russian law; if his difference was with a Swede, a Greek, or an Italian, then the law by which he was judged was similarly Swedish, Greek, Italian, as the case might be. The confusion may be imagined. In order to carry on business with security it was necessary for a man to be acquainted with—including the Turkish and Egyptian—no less than eighteen different Codes. Nor was this all. The jurisdiction of the Consular Courts was necessarily restricted, and the right of appeal was to the Superior Courts of the defendant. That is to say, the Englishman who knew his eighteen Codes, and had successfully gained his case in Egypt, might still have to fight the question out in Moscow or Scio, Constantinople or Ancona, or any other legal centre of the globe.

The Mixed Tribunals, of which Nubar Pasha is the godfather, put an end to all this. A code of laws based upon the Code Napoleon, and having reference only to civil and commercial questions, was drawn up and adopted at the Egyptian Code. The foreign Powers signified their willingness to accept the jurisdiction of the Courts over their subjects in Egypt under certain specified conditions of administration, and the Courts came into formal existence for a trial period of five years on the first of February, 1876.

THE NEW COURT.

There have been modifications introduced into the constitution of the Courts since that time, but they have not been materially changed. They consist of three tribunals, which are known as the Tribunals of First Instance, and are established at Alexandria, Cairo, and Mansourah; a Court of Appeal, which has its seat at Alexandria; and a Parquet. The Court of Appeal and the Parquet are each composed of one judge from each of the six Great Powers and the United States of America and of a corresponding number of native judges. The Courts of First Instance are composed of one judge from each of the Great Powers and several from the Minor Powers, also of as many Egyptians. A quorum in the Superior Courts consists of four native judges to five Europeans, and in the Inferior Courts of three native judges to four Europeans. In either case there must be a majority of one European. There are of course a thousand details which I do not attempt to enter into. The European judges are appointed each by his own Government, subject to the veto of the Khedive. Once appointed, the judges are irremovable except by general assembly of their peers. This gives the necessary independence to their position. On the other hand, although paid by the Egyptian Government, they are forbidden to accept any decorations or other advantages which might possibly be supposed to influence them by considerations of personal interest. They have jurisdiction over all civil and commercial cases between persons of differing nationality, whether foreigners or foreigners and Egyptians. Criminal cases are tried as before, for foreigners in their own Consular Courts, for natives in the Native Courts. Civil and commercial cases between two foreigners of the same nationality are also tried as before, in their own Consular Courts. The Mixed Courts are competent to try cases in which the Egyptian Government is concerned, and in indicating these heads I indicate the chief points of their constitution. A great deal is said against them. Complaints are made of the arrears of business. The judges are accused of legal incapacity. The need of a Superior Court which shall fulfill the functions of a Court de Cassation and insure the correct interpretation of the law in disputed cases is urged in some quarters. But the honesty of the bench has now been placed above dispute. Natives offer testimony to it by the fact that when they have a cause of litigation between themselves they endeavour to introduce, if possible, some foreign element, in order that the case may be tried by the Mixed Courts. One reasonable code of laws has also been successfully substituted for eighteen, and while the various Governments concerned may wrangle, as they have done, and will in all probability continue to do over details in which their respective "influences" have to be preserved, the main fact for the individual who has business here remains that where there used to be a labyrinth there is now a plain high road, along which he has nothing to do but to walk straight.

THE impending visit of the German Emperor to England does not meet with the entire approval of the Russian Press, and the *Novoe Vremya* hastens to assure its readers that no political significance whatsoever attaches to such a visit, which is merely an act of courtesy, somewhat delayed. That a brilliant and sumptuous reception will greet the young Emperor, the *Novoe Vremya* expresses no doubt; but it is very dubious whether he will meet with the same sincerity of welcome that he found at St. Petersburg and other Continental capitals. Moreover, he will have to keep the strictest guard during his visit over his character, so opposed to all concealment and dissimulation. In fact, the *Novoe Vremya* considers that a journey to England is calculated rather to interfere with than to forward any scheme which "the Iron Chancellor" may have of diplomatic accord with the English Cabinet.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

THE UNIONIST IRISH PROGRAMME.

LORD HARTINGTON was the principal speaker at the Liberal Unionist meeting in Bingley Hall, Birmingham, on Friday, 26th ult., Mr. Chamberlain presiding. After reviewing the Unionist position, his Lordship said: The time is at hand, if the time has not already arrived, when the Unionist party may be fairly called upon to make good every pledge which it gave at the general election. (Cheers.) The time is at hand when it may be in the power of the Unionist party to show that its policy is not merely a negative policy of the maintenance of the Union and of order, but that it is a policy which is capable of conferring actual positive benefits and beneficial legislation upon the people of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) In my opinion the first and most urgent question to which the Unionist party ought to direct its attention is the condition of this comparatively limited district, where the constant pressure of poverty and want of employment produces chronic discontent and chronic disturbance, which react over the whole country. We are never very far removed from the possibility of some frightful calamity in those districts through the accident of a season or the failure of a crop. We may be brought any day face to face with the existence of hunger and want and famine. That is a matter with which, in my opinion, the Government is first and most urgently called upon to deal. But there are other matters, I fully admit, with which the Unionist party is called upon to grapple, and I believe is at no distant time prepared to grapple. We have admitted that behind the desire for independence there does exist on the part of large numbers of the Irish people a legitimate desire for the extension of their powers of self-government. We admit that the desire is perfectly legitimate. But we are bound to submit at the same time that there is a risk, a difficulty, and a danger in giving a full realisation to that legitimate desire. We fully admit that the Imperial Parliament in former times has made grievous errors on the subject of Irish land, and it has not been much assisted in former times by Irish Parliaments on the same subjects. We have lately made great efforts to place the land laws on a more equitable and sounder footing. And I do not believe that, with a little patience and a little forbearance, it will be found that these efforts of the Imperial Parliament have been a failure. But I do hold that the true question of land purchase, and of the extension of local government in Ireland, are closely and inseparably connected together, and that the further and the more completely we succeed in dealing with, and settling the first, the safer and the easier it will be to proceed far in the direction of the second.

"FAR MORE IMPORTANT CHARGES."

Mr A. J. Balfour addressed a crowded meeting of Conservatives in the Manchester Free Trade Hall on Wednesday, 1st inst. After some remarks on the progress of the Primrose League, and the misrepresentations of opponents, Mr. Balfour said: Of all the attacks that have been made upon the Government, in my judgment, the attack that has been made in respect of Mr. Pigott is by far the most astonishing. (Hear, hear.) Of the statements made about Mr. O'Brien you cannot say that they were irrelevant to the conduct of the Government. All that you can say is that they were untrue. But the statements about Mr. Pigott, whether true or false, are wholly irrelevant. They have absolutely no connection, direct or indirect, near or remote, to anything for which the Government may be said to be responsible. (Cheers.) It appears that an ex-Nationalist journalist told some lies to the *Times*, and that the *Times* believed them. I do not know why the Government are to be made responsible either for the mendacity of one of the parties or the credulity of the other of the parties. (Hear, hear.) The action of the Government was confined to what I should have thought was the praiseworthy operation of providing a tribunal by which the lies could be investigated. Well, we were abused for that. I cannot conceive why. Sir William Harcourt and all Sir William Harcourt's friends are entirely satisfied by the result of the investigation, as far as it has gone. They think, and I have no doubt, the result will prove the thing rightly, that the Commission is competent to elicit the truth upon comparatively minor questions of the authenticity of those letters; and why should they say they doubt that it is equally competent to elicit the truth with regard to those far more important charges—(hear, hear)—from which alone the letters derive any importance at all—(hear, hear)—charges given to the world, made public, given notoriety to, published broadcast, not merely by the *Times*, but Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster, and Sir William Harcourt himself. (Cheers.) Every man who will open his eyes, every man who will look at what is passing in Ireland at this moment, will see enough to convince him that you have not got to go back to records five or six years old, however relevant they may be, to form a final judgment upon the aims and actions of what is known as the Nationalist party. You have not got to go back to those years in order to frame an adequate working judgment of what these men are worth at the present time. (Cheers.)

MR. HARRISON'S VIEW OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

In an article in the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Frederick Harrison deals with the apologetics of the "superior people" who affect to be quite able to

words, words!' as the Prince of Denmark says, but he adds a little later,' 'Tis as easy as lying.'

The coercion policy has been so elaborately plastered over with forms, contrivances, evasions, and all sorts of legal and parliamentary figments, that its real character is still perhaps concealed from many of its supporters. They hear day by day—"Such is the law," 'These are the prison rules,' 'So-and-so was done under the provisions of an act of Parliament,' 'The Chief Secretary has no power to interfere,' 'The forces of the Crown have been engaged in support of the law'; night after night they find Mr. Balfour calmly repeating any official *dementi* which is put into his mouth; day by day they are told that everything that is done is quite in strict conformity to law precedent, and the rules of the service. Twenty-four members of Parliament have been so ill-advised as to commit offences against the criminal law. In prison they have been all treated with scrupulous attention to the prison rules. The prison rules err, if anything, on the side of laxity and indulgence. The resident magistrates are models of learning, judgment, and scrupulous fairness. The evictions are simply ordinary legal formalities which the Executive is bound to enforce. The battering-ram is required for the protection of the police, and petroleum is a convenient means of destroying an empty cabin. Such is the picture painted by Law and Order.

The picture as we see it is very different. A party essentially representing the claims of wealth, having been accidentally placed in power by a great political cleavage, made itself the tool of the owners of the soil in Ireland to crush and, if possible, extirpate the agrarian combinations of the peaty tenants. If their real aim had been to cement the Union of the two kingdoms or even to combat Home Rule, they would have striven to follow and develop the Land policy commenced by Mr. Gladstone in 1870. By this they might possibly have weakened the authority of the Parnellite phalanx. But the Union was not their main object. Their special care was to secure the ascendency of the Irish landlords, to obtain for them their rents unreduced, and their arbitrary authority unimpaired. Under Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour as leaders the party steadily, craftily, and remorselessly set to work to root up the trades associations of the cotters, making new crimes by Act of Parliament out of innocent acts, suppressing the jury, and practically establishing arbitrary rule under direct control of the police. All who assist or countenance the cotters in their trade combinations by word or by deed were treated as criminals. The prefect system, the police dragooning system, the spy system, the police tribunal system, the press prosecution system, were all established with the regular machinery so carefully elaborated under the French Empire, in Russian Poland, and in other European countries under a state of seige.' Twenty-four members of Parliament and many others were thrown into prison and condemned in severe sentences for no other offence except that of abetting and counselling the cotters how best to maintain their trade combinations. In all this there was not a pretence of political disaffection, of attack on the authority of the Queen, or even of agitation in favour of Home Rule.

LORD SPENCER ON THE IRISH PROBLEM.

Lord Spencer, as president of the Cambridge University Liberal Club, delivered an address to the members in the Alexandra Hall on Wednesday, 1st inst. In the course of it he said: Lord Hartington had declared that the leaders of the Liberal party had never defined their principles in relation to Ireland, but they had done so repeatedly. They wished to introduce local self-government, and to throw on the Irish people the responsibility of maintaining law and order in their own country. (Cheers.) That was a clear and precise principle, and could be carried out with safety to the Empire, and for the benefit of the Irish people. No doubt Mr. Gladstone's measure would have to be modified in a certain sense, but he (Lord Spencer) denied altogether that the great principles of the measure which Mr. Gladstone introduced had been given up by the Liberal party. Some modification had been made with reference to the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, though he (the speaker) held to his view that there were more difficulties in retaining the Irish members than in letting them go. If the policy of their opponents was adopted, they would be raising up against themselves a new power. They would give increased influence to local bodies, who would agitate with renewed vigour and force in order to get what the Irish aspired to—namely, a legislative assembly in Dublin for the management of their own affairs.

SUGAR DEAR OR CHEAP.

Mr. John Morley addressed a public meeting, convened by the local Gladstonian Association, in the Corn Exchange, Bedford, on Wednesday, the 1st inst., and said he would first direct their attention to the question whether they liked their sugar to be dear or cheap. The Government had made themselves parties to a most extraordinary proposal—a most extraordinary arrangement. They were going, in order to confer what was supposed to be a benefit to about five thousand, more or less, workmen, to raise the price of a necessity of life for 37 millions of people. (Shame.) More than that, they were going to hamper and discourage a great number of industries, which depended for their existence upon the cheapness of sugar. He did not scruple to say that those industries which would be injured, if not extinguished by the proposal, numbered ten to one of those that would receive any possible benefit from it. There would undoubtedly be retaliation from those countries whose sugar they proposed to exclude; and that retaliation would derange all sorts of other industries, and nothing would come of it but mischief. There was not one single argument to be produced for that extraordinary proposal. He could not think that a proposal of that kind could be carried.

SENSATIONAL DUBLIN DIVORCE CASE.

The hearing of the divorce suit Workman *vs.* Workman was resumed in Dublin on Monday, 29th ult., before Judge Warren and a special jury. The cross-examination of the petitioner was continued. A number of letters were produced purporting to have been written by the petitioner to M. Kuhne containing strong expressions of endearment, which she denied, were in her handwriting. She denied that any improper relation existed between her and him, but admitted they had been on very friendly terms for a number of years. The reading of letters from Kuhne to the petitioner occupied the early part of the day. It appears from the correspondence that Kuhne was divorced from his wife six years ago, owing to mutual incompatibility of temper, and not owing to anything in connection with the petitioner. In one of his letters to the petitioner Kuhne said: "Oh, dear Pepite, why don't you allow me to go to your aid?" Again he said," Your Adolphe will never desert you. I pray a thousand times to die rather than know that you are alone at Geneva. Take care, dear child. You know my heart will never change towards you." Further, he said, he would give his life for her, and that the illness of her husband had bound together their mutual affection. In another letter he asked her not to curse him, adding her image was like a sacred talisman to hand. Mr. Gerrard, Q. C., in opening the respondent's case, said there was no proof of acts of cruelty alleged in the record placed on the file of the Court, and as to the alleged cause of the petitioner's bad health, it was not due to any conduct of her husband, as counsel believed Kuhne had maliciously invented, but to her own delicate nature and difference of climate in which she then lived. Counsel read letters from the petitioner to Kuhne, which had been sent by an anonymous correspondent from the Continent to the respondent's brother, after the respondent himself was sent to an asylum. In these letters the petitioner frequently expressed a hope for a day to come when she would be Kuhne's wife. She also called Kuhne her "dearest, adored little husband," and said she would marry him. Counsel alleged Kuhne was supplying the petitioner with funds for these proceedings. The case was adjourned, and on Tuesday, 30th ult., the jury retired, and after an hour's deliberation, found that the respondent had not been guilty of cruelty or adultery, but that the petitioner had been guilty of adultery with Mr. Kuhne, and that it was connived at by the respondent, and condoned by him. On these findings, Judge Warren dismissed the petition for divorce, and directed that the respondent should pay the petitioner's costs.

PROFESSORS ON STRIKE.

A STRIKE of a novel description has just been declared by the very numerous professors in Paris who live by the product of private lessons. They are determined to submit no longer to the extortions of the educational agencies, and have agreed to accept no employment from them. These professors have formed themselves into a corporate body, and hope their Syndical Chamber will suffice to procure them remunerative employment. It is true (says the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*) that of all the *bureaux de placement* in Paris, against which so much has been said, the educational agencies are those where unjust extortions are the most openly and frequently indulged in. The professors on strike against the agencies have, however, decided on a measure which should be beneath their dignity. It is stated that they will meet on Monday and proceed in a body to the Hotel de Ville to demand a subvention of 5,000 francs from the Municipal Council for their Syndical Chamber.

WOMEN IN THE EAST

THERE are nations, writes Mrs. Fawcett, to a contemporary whose civilisation offers a great contrast to our own, where the progress of women towards emancipation has been successfully resisted. Are these what Mrs. Lynn Linton means when she speaks of "masculine nations"? Is Turkey a masculine nation? If there is one adjective more than another in request in speaking of Turkey, it is "effeminate;" and yet it is in Turkey, of all European nations, that the emancipation of women has made the least progress. Is not the conclusion almost irresistible that ordered freedom develops the best qualities of both men and women, and that those nations will be richest in worthy citizens where this fact is frankly recognised? It is rather a curious reflection that in these countries where women's rights are most completely non-existent, there the specially womanly duties of women are the most grossly neglected. Travellers in Egypt, for instance, tell us that when the bells call the hour of prayer, every man stops whatever work he is engaged in, and prostrates himself to Allah. No woman takes any notice of the sound. She is too low in the scale of humanity to make her tribute to the Almighty worthy of acceptance. She ranks in this respect almost with the brute creation. She is not withdrawn from her domestic duties by the claims of religion upon her time and thoughts. And yet the same travellers tell us that one of the horrors of Egyptian life is the fearful neglect from which the children suffer. The poor little creatures are encrusted by dirt and sores, and are swarming with vermin. Children are frequently seen lying in their mother's arms with six or eight flies in each eye. Ophthalmia and various kinds of blindness are, of course, very prevalent, although death releases an enormously large proportion of the children from their sufferings. Three out of every five children who are born die during infancy, and of those who survive one in every twenty is blind. This is being "thoroughly masculine" with a vengeance, and points an instructive moral as to the consequences upon the character of women of the denial of liberty, education, and responsibility. The harem life of Oriental ladies of shigh rank is dull and vacuous to the last degree. They play with their jewels, eat sweetmeats, and smoke pipes, and thus their day passes. If their children are ill they are hopelessly bewildered, and utterly unable to take care of them. They cling, with touching reverence, to any average English or American woman who may happen to visit them, and implore her aid in doing the simplest kind of nursing and mothering for the ailing children.

CAVALRY ON FOOT.

AN Ex-Trooper in the *St. James's Gazette* discourses on another subject affecting mounted men, their capabilities and incapabilities. He writes:—

There is nice distinction amongst cavalry-men: some are "horsy men" afoot, while others are "footy men" on horseback—in other words, the best riders are not those always who look the most horsy. Now the authorities have decided that the cavalry-man shall have a fair share of both foot and mounted exercise; probably, with a view to neutralize the eternal horsiness of things which would prevail, if the cavalry-man did not get a little marching drill.

THE MOUNTED MANIA.

A cavalry-man goes about with the air of a person who has no business out of the saddle, or, at any rate, like one who has lost a saddle and is constantly on the look-out for it. These traits are noticeable if you watch the cavalry-man as he takes his walks abroad; for his gait afoot is indicative of his position in the saddle, and his two heels go pit-a-pat on the pavement much as if he was spurring up a refractory "remount." Notice how he beats his leg with his riding-whip, and the way in which he throws his leg across a chair in a public-house; all these things show that the trooper has got the mounted mania, and, indeed, grooms in civil life act in much the same way. The cavalry-man might forget that he has a pair of legs on him with feet at the end if he were not put through a sort of infanty drill. But even in "foot-drill" the cavalry-man does everything on foot "as when mounted," or very nearly everything. Of course he cannot very readily do the "goose-step" or the "balance-step" on horseback, although he does do something very like them when he is learning. Apart from these latter feats, however, everything he does is "as when mounted." Does he learn to "step back three paces" as an even or odd number, or wheel "fours about" or in "troops," then he is doing on foot what he will have to do on horseback. Only, while on horseback, instead of stepping back three paces and wearing his boots out, he will have to pull his horse back instead; and the wheeling will be performed by a feeling on the right rein or a pressure on the right leg.

AS WHEN MOUNTED.

When you see a cavalry-man on the square drilling, standing with his "feet 12 in. to 14 in. apart, knees bent, and bridle-hand in line with the pit of his stomach," then depend upon it he is doing "as when mounted." If he is "bending on his right or left hip and looking the way he cuts," you may be sure that this is the correct position "as when mounted."

The cavalry depot regimental sergeant-major, when I knew him, was a martinet on the subject of getting "chests out," while the adjutant did not seem to care much as long as you got your "chin off stock." As those two worthies stalked down the ranks of an afternoon—the adjutant leading with his "thin off thok" and the regimental with his "get your chest forward"—you may depend upon it that we did our best to look like trussed pigeons. For an apt illustration of a soldier standing on parade I know of no better simile than an Egyptian mummy on end—leg end, I mean. When I was a recruit at Canterbury it was a case of eyes front, all round, with all of us when the adjutant came to look at our fixings. Once an unruly recruit spat out during the inspection. Well, he tramped for a few hours daily for seven days up and down the barrack-square to the tune of "Right turn—left turn;" and while he carried his "kit" he had time to cogitate on the enormity of spitting in the ranks.

THE CAVALRY RECRUIT.

When the cavalry recruit has mastered the "goose-step" and "balance-step," and learned to turn right and left about, he is initiated into the mysteries of diminishing and increasing front, wheeling, and changing position. Meanwhile, he gets a turn at the sword exercise, when he cuts, points, and guards at imaginary black men. Further on, he learns the pursuing practice, this again with imaginary foes. He is also inducted into the carbine exercise, when he will learn how much alike "port" and "support" are when they are pronounced by a drill instructor; but he will naturally get a wigging if he mistakes the meaning of either word of command; and he will wish that the authorities would introduce a distinctive word like "starboard," as they did in the navy under similar confusing circumstances. Our drill instructors at Canterbury gave us some curious specimens of his treatment of the English language. For instance one driller would shout out "Sholdur-ips," another "Sholdir-ups," another "Sholdier-hams," &c., and it is not much wonder if an unfortunate recruit makes an occasional mistake. Among the drill-instructors of the army there is a kind of "itis" quite as marked as the clerical complaint—a "drilleritis" which answers to "parsonitis."

EXTENSION MOTIONS.

What with "extension motions" (known as "fly-catching",) in which you are first told to "bend over until the tips of your fingers touch the toes of your boots, without bending your knees, mind you" (whereat the recruit bursts many buttons and gets red in the face); what with being taught afterwards to "bring your hands horizontally and to the full extent of your arms till the palms meet," and then to "force them back to their full extent behind you"—what with these and other exercises, at last you get that abnormal chest, slight waist, and stiff bearing which are the cynosure of nursemaids' eyes, and make you look much as if you had an iron rod up your back after the fashion of milliners' models. To my mind this stiffening process is conducive to heart and lung disease, and is overdone at the expense of valuable time when a soldier should be learning reconnaissance duty or shooting: things that will be useful to him when he comes in contact with the enemy, and of which he cannot learn too much in these threatening times when the war clouds are lowering.

A NEW vehicle has made its appearance in the London streets. The old "four-wheeler" has long been the object of abuse and derision. The new cab is built like a private 'bus, or like the old-fashioned "noddy," now extinct, except in a few remote country districts. The driver sits on a high seat in front, and the passengers enter at the back. The seats are placed on either side, just as in a 'bus, and as the interior is roomy and capitally furnished, one has a sense of absolute comfort when travelling in it. It is seated for four, but a family party of six could easily enough squeeze into it. One part of it is very ingenious—perhaps more ingenious than useful. The door does not open—in fact there is no door—but when a spring is touched by the driver, the centre panel at the back leaves its place and projects outwards, and thus affords a means of entrance.

CARL ROSA'S UNFULFILLED PROGRAMME.

THE prospectus of the Italian Operas for the coming season, which Mr. Augustus Harris and Mr. Carl Rosa had arranged and issued a few days only before the latter's death, is a document of unusual interest which a home paper reviews at length for the benefit of its music-loving readers. The alliance between Mr. Harris and Mr. Carl Rosa was mentioned in the programme in terms which would very generally be endorsed as a combination which "cannot be other than beneficial to the interests of the musical public."

Italian opera, or to speak more correctly opera in the Italian language, is to be given at Covent Garden for at least eight weeks, beginning from May 18. A comparison of the list of 18 operas, from which a selection is to be made, with the extensive and too often fallacious *repertoires* issued by some former managers, is instructive in more ways than one.

Since Rossini's Guillaume Tell must rank with French operas, the number of Italian works, properly so-called, is only six, and of these one work alone, Lucia, which we may surmise will be used, as aforetime, simply as a vehicle for first appearances, represents the Italian opera of what are called the "palmy days." The other extreme of Italian music is also represented by a single specimen, the wonderfully original work by Boito, which has already been often heard with uniform success. The rest are the four most familiar operas by Verdi, Othello not finding a place in the scheme.

In this scheme French art has a large share, for six operas of that school, not counting Tell, are included. The most recent French school has as yet produced no grand opera of undoubted power, although so many *operas comiques* of the highest rank have come from this source. *Les Pecheurs de Perles* is the newest of the works in his list, and this has been already heard in London. One of the most promising features of the season is the announcement that *Romeo et Juliette* will be sung in French. Should this be successful, what may there not be in store for the opera-goers of the future? A "polyglot" opera, in which each work given should be sung in the language intended by the composer, has hitherto seemed like a dream that never could be realized; the first step will have been taken this year, and if the obvious difficulties can be got over—this consummation so devoutly to be wished, may yet be reached.

The German school is represented by the two masterpieces of Mozart, and two only of Wagner. One of these last, however, will amply atone for the absence of the rest of his earlier works. None but the declared enemies of musical progress will have forgotten the phenomenal success attained by *Die Meistersinge* in the German opera seasons of 1882 and 1884. The earlier success of this most perfect of musical comedies cannot fail to be confirmed this year, when even the general public has been reached by the lovely "Preished" and other numbers which have happily become familiar.

The catalogue of artists engaged is even more promising for the success of the undertaking. In his resistance to that ruinous "star" system which has already brought countless seasons of Italian opera to utter collapse, he deserves the support of every lover of music. The word "star" is to be explained as referring rather to the capricious habits and exorbitant demands made by certain singers of established reputation than to their abilities, for among the soprani engaged many vocalists of deservedly high rank are to be found, and some have already attained to the highest honours of their profession. Miss Ella Russell, for instance, Miss Macintyre, Mesdames Valda, Forsch-Madi, and Melba, have one and all gained enthusiastic approval, while among the contralti Madame Scalchi needs no praise of ours. In the latter department some interesting first appearances are to be made, and the impresario is to be complimented by all lovers of English music on having engaged one of them from the Royal College of Music—namely, Miss Robiolio, pupil of the late Madame Goldschmidt's.

The list of male artists is extraordinarily fine. Besides the brother, De Reszke, than whom perhaps Europe contains no greater operatic singers, Rassalle and Talazac come from Paris, and such well-established artists as Signori Cotogni and Ciampi are in the list. Several of the young tenors are well spoken of, and a peculiarly interesting *debut* will be that of Signor Winogradow, whose dramatic power was so remarkable when he appeared with the ill-fated Russian Opera Company. An engagement has also been made with Mr. Barton M'Guckin.

The names of the orchestral players are a guarantee that in this department everything will be as it should, while their directors, Signori Mancinelli, Randegger, and Arditi, have a world-wide reputation. The first of these gentlemen is one of the few born conductors in Europe, while the other two have the scarcely less valuable gift of long experience in operatic work.

MR. GLADSTONE ON ITALY.

MR. GLADSTONE contributes an article to the May number of the *Nineteenth Century*, in which he describes his impressions of "Italy in 1888-89."

TEMPORAL POWER OF THE PAPACY.

With reference to the questions at issue between the Quirinal and the Vatican, Mr. Gladstone states that he does not attempt to discuss it at large. He conceives it to be a question in which no foreign Power has a right to interfere; but he acknowledges that Roman Catholics in many countries do arrogate that right, and that they may some day exercise an appreciable influence, and that they might stimulate the organization, within Italian borders, of a combination hostile to the established order, and disposed to undermine it. "A friendly observer," Mr. Gladstone remarks, "might be inclined to think that this state of facts seems to recommend to Italy a general policy rather of modesty and reserve than of ambition or display, so as to open no avenue of assault to the ill-disposed."

ITALY'S PRESENT POSITION.

Having dwelt upon the enormous financial burdens which the country has to bear—burdens so grevious as to suggest the question, if such be the strain of peace, where is the margin for the doubled or trebled impositions which war might bring about; and are these vast outlays the way to power or to impotence?—the late Premier observes that the remedy lies in the hands of the Government and people, who could, if they choose, extract the sting. But they must remember that the day of half-measures seems to have gone by. He continues:—"By the favour of Providence Italy is, to use a Scottish phrase, eminently self-contained. She does not, indeed, now, as in Dante's time, embrace the Gulf of Quarnero on the east, and she has suffered on the west the loss of Nice and Mentone, which England certainly regrets. But there lies a sublime barrier between her and the body of the European Continent in the Alpine chain, which some even deem to be more effectual, as a defence, than the Channel which severs us from France. It was natural fondly to expect in contemplating the formation of a European Italy, that she would find for a time, perhaps for a long time, more than sufficient occupation in the development of the vast resources which she possesses. And I bear willing testimony that, so far as I may presume to speak in the transactions of collective Europe, she has acted as a conservative and as a philanthropic Power. Nor should our countrymen forget that she has acted all along in special concord with ourselves. It is true that she, judging the matter from her own point of view, declined to take part in the settlement of Egypt after the revolution effected by Arabi; but she gave us no title to complain. It would, perhaps, be presumptuous to express the wish that, as she abstained from joint action at Alexandria, so she might have foregone sole action at Massowa. But I cannot help feeling a strong conviction that her true strength lies—at any rate for our time—within her own borders. She is still an infant State. What is hereafter to become bone is for the present gristle. Horses prematurely run not only lose the stake but compromise their future. I am persuaded that Italy has not an enemy in the world. In other generations, other centuries, there can be no doubt, that, both from Germany and from France, Italy endured the most grievous wrongs. But to impute to Austria, France, or Germany at this time a determined purpose of hostility to Italy would be to imagine so strange a combination of wickedness and folly as does not usually happen, and as ought never to be pre-supposed in human affairs. Neither does logic require, nor policy permit, records of obsolete offences to be kept. Nothing could be more senseless than that she should now cherish resentment against France or Austria or Germany. She has her own burdens to bear, her own problems to solve; and so have they."

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone places the financial problem as the most urgent needing attention in Italy, and he thinks that the Papal difficulty may, "without intolerable mischief, await some more favourable conjunction of characters and circumstances." But from without no peril can overhang the country unless she travel forth to seek it. Italy has trained us up to the modern civilization, and we are bound to pray that she may permanently discharge her high duties by a steady regard to the welfare of the European family as a whole, and by detecting and renouncing every temptation to sink back to the level of lower ideas and of narrower aims.

LOST ARTS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in his lecture on the "Lost Arts," writes the *Pittsburgh Dispatch* in speaking of malleable glass, tells of a Roman who, in the age of Tiberius, had been banished, and returned to Rome, bringing a wonderful cup. This cup he dashed upon the marble pavement and it was crushed, but not broken, by the fall. Although somewhat dented, with a hammer he easily bent it into shape again. It was brilliant, transparent, but not brittle. He further states that the Romans obtained their chemistry from the Arabians, and that they brought it into Spain eight centuries ago. In the books of that age there is a kind of glass spoken of that, if supported by one end, by its own weight in a day's time would dwindle down to a fine line, so that it could be curved around one's wrist like a bracelet. The art of luminous painting was known to the Japanese nine hundred years ago, and an extract from one of their old writers has been translated as follows: "One Su Ngoh, many years ago, had a picture of an ox. Every day the ox left the picture-frame to graze and return to sleep within it at night. This picture came into the possession of the Emperor Tai Tsung, of the Sung dynasty (A. D. 976-998), who showed it to his courtiers, and asked them for an explanation, which none of them, however, could give. At last a certain Buddhist priest said that the Japanese found some nacreous substance within the flesh of a certain kind of oyster they picked up when the rocks were bared at low tide, and that they ground this into colour material and then painted pictures with it which were invisible by day and luminous by night." The secret simply was that during the day the figure of the ox was not visible and it was therefore said that it left the frame to go grazing. Many instances of remarkable mechanical ingenuity are related by various ancient authors. In the year 1578, the twentieth of Queen Elizabeth's reign, one Mark Scaliot, a blacksmith, made a lock consisting of eleven pieces of iron, steel, and brass, with a hollow key to it that altogether weighed but one grain of gold. He also made a gold chain, composed of forty-three links, which he fastened to the lock and key. In the presence of the Queen he put the chain about the neck of a flea, which drew it with ease; after which he put the lock and key, flea and chain, into a pair of scales, and they together weighed but one grain and a half. This almost incredible story is vouched for by an old writer. Myrmecides, an ancient carver, was also so proficient in microscopic mechanism that he made a ivory chariot with four wheels, and as many harnessed horses, in so small a compass that a fly might have hidden them all under its wings. The same artisan made a ship with all her decks, masts, yards, rigging and sails, which took up scarcely more room than the chariot. The silver sphere, "a most noble and ingenious performance," which was presented to Sultan Solyman the Magnificent by his Imperial Majesty Ferdinand, is, mentioned by Paulus Jovius as showing and keeping time with the motions of the celestial bodies in their various configurations. It was carried to Constantinople by twelve men, and there put together by the artist that made it. An artificer named Cornelius van Drebble once made an instrument like an organ that, being set in the open air, under a warm sun, would play airs of itself, without the keys being touched, but would not play in the shade. For this reason it is supposed that it was inclosed air, rarefied by the sun, that caused the harmony. George Whitehead, an Englishman, made a ship, with all things pertaining to it, to move as if it sailed upon a table. "All hands were aloft, a woman made good music on a lute, and a little puppy cried in the midship, all of which variety," quaintly says an old author, "was very pleasant and diverting." Proclus, whose fame in mathematics equalled that of Archimedes, is said to have made burning glasses in the reign of Anastasius Dicorus, of such wonderful efficacy that at a great distance he burnt and destroyed the Mysian and Thracian fleet of ships that had blockaded Byzantium. The Damascus blades, as marvels of perfect steel, have long been famous, and even those used in the Crusades are as perfect to-day as they were eight centuries ago. One on exhibition in London could be put into a scabbard almost as crooked as a corkscrew, and bent every way without breaking. The point of this sword could be made to touch the hilt. The poets have celebrated the perfection of the Oriental steel, and many famous writers have sung its praises. Scott, in his "Talisman," describes a meeting between Richard Cœur de Lion and Saladin. Saladin asks Richard to show him the wonderful strength for which he is noted, and the Norman monarch responds by severing a bar of iron which lies on the floor of the tent. Saladin says, "I cannot do that," but he takes an eider-down pillow from a couch, and drawing his keen blade across it, it falls in two pieces. At this feat Richard says:—"This is the black art—it is magic; you cannot cut that which has no resistance." Saladin, to show him that such is not the case, takes his scarf from his shoulders, which is so light that it almost floats in the air, and, tossing it up, severs it before it can descend. That Scott's story is not an exaggeration is proved by a traveller who once saw a man in Calcutta throw a handful of floss silk into the air and a Hindoo sever it into pieces with his sabre.

A VISIT TO THE SULTAN.

HAVING learned how difficult a thing it was to obtain an interview with Abdul-Hamid II., a representative of the Paris *Figaro* felt a mighty longing for the forbidden fruit, and, eventually, enjoyed it, through the assistance of Mikael-Effendi, the Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

He called for me, at my hotel, in his carriage, he writes, and the vehicle took its tortuous way, first through the grand street of Pera, then into break-neck roads around and about immense barracks, until, at last, it gained the heights of Orra-Keni, and, after quite a long and perilous voyage, we found ourselves before the palace. Yildiz-Kiosk (Palace of the Star), the actual residence of the Sultan, is an isolated retreat where the disturbances of the outer world can scarcely penetrate, and whose inward disturbances rarely and inexactly reach the ears of the outer world. The carriage stopped in a narrow garden, where we remained under strict surveillance of the sentinels, while our names were announced to the Chamberlain of the service. To the right, to the left, before and behind us, trotted sentinels, soldiers, servants, workmen (for they are for ever adding to the Kiosk, and it threatens to become a small city in itself), in one continual stream, but none entered the doors of the palace and I saw no one go out. After a very few moments we were admitted and passed up a long steep staircase of oak, with a balustrade of crystal, then through narrow galleries, between thick walls, making a veritable excursion down suites of rooms all furnished in the European style, and, finally, coming to a halt in a saloon, where we were served by a negro with coffee and cigarettes, while we awaited the good pleasure of the Chamberlain. From some room very near us I heard the voice of a man in dreary, drawling monotone, and Mikael-Effendi informed me that each Friday, in the Kiosk, are sung the praises of departed Sultans. But for this monotonous chant, silence reigned in the Palace of the Star. It seemed to me a million servants, or officers of the Kiosk, passed and repassed through the rooms while we waited, but they exchanged no words, only an occasional sign, and their steps were noiseless. A veil of mystery seemed to envelop our surroundings, and I was distinctly conscious of a sense of oppression. In the heavy atmosphere about me rose visions of grand Viziers, dead and gone—powerful, terrible—passing through these thick-walled corridors, with their sweeping mantles of gorgeous brocade, and their infamous snares. But instead, there came toward us a courteous gentleman of the nineteenth century accompanied by his Chamberlain, both men dressed alike in long black redingotes, with scarce a shade of difference beyond the shirt-collar worn by the Sultan and dispensed with by his Chamberlain. A small man, less than medium height, but well made and with the dark hair and eyes of his race, a pointed Van Dyke beard of raven blackness—this is Abdul-Hamid, Sultan of Turkey. The man's gaze is something remarkable, at once soft and keen, and while utterly frank and straightforward, yet expresses both doubt and suspicion of what it may find in another's. Looking into these questioning eyes, I realised that this monarch, even in his own palace, does not feel secure. It may be that he suspects no one, but he is a man who doubts all the world. At the same time, he is really loved by his people, to whom a Sultan who can spare many hours from his harem to devote to the affairs of his country, is an unceasing source of surprise. Abdul-Hamid has cast off the precedent and example of the monarchs of his race, and works as hard and faithfully as any of his Ministers, of whom he demands strict accounts, and who come to no serious decisions without his order. He is very affable, and received us with the utmost cordiality. I could not pass for a Turk, nor he for a Frenchman, and our conversation was not as brisk as I should have liked it to be. We received every possible courtesy, however, and although difficult enough of accomplishment, I found an interview with the Sultan to be very nearly as common-place in reality as the meeting with any other gentleman. Through the interminable suites and narrow corridors again, down the steep staircase, out through the ranks of soldiers and servants, into our carriage and across the Orra-Keni, and this time with our faces turned from the Sultan's Palace of the Star.

BARON NORDENSKJOLD'S LATEST ENTERPRISE.

SINCE Baron Nordenskjold, eight years ago, circumnavigated the European and Asian Continents solving by the way the ancient problem of the North-East Passage, and a year or two later attempted to cross Greenland, there have been frequent rumours as to his next great enterprise, writes a home correspondent who tells of his plans for the future:—

An Antarctic expedition and an attempt to reach the North Pole from Franz Josef Land are two of the undertakings he has been credited with organizing. The truth is, that Baron Nordenskjold has for several years been actively engaged in a very different kind of work. He has, indeed, been exploring, and that to some purpose; but his explorations have been in the museums and libraries of Europe, and the object of his search has been old maps. Instead of attempting to add further to our present knowledge of geography he has been seeking to discover how much the ancients knew of the earth's surface, and what cartographical methods they adopted to exhibit that knowledge. Readers of the fascinating narrative of the "Voyage of the Vega" will remember that several old maps of Northern Europe and Asia are given in that work, and probably it was these maps which gave Baron Nordenskjold the desire to learn more about the cartography of the ancients. At any rate, he has been absorbed in his search for several years, with abundant and instructive results, which will shortly be given to the world in a magnificent volume, of atlas size, published simultaneously in Swedish and in English, and containing some 50 fac-simile reproductions (many of them doublef olio) of the treasures he has found, on the scale in many cases of the original maps. These will be accompanied by text-describing, methods of map-making from the time of Ptolemy downwards, and analyzing in detail the contents of the various maps contained in the volume. Baron Nordenskjold, during his many years' eager search, has succeeded in forming a large and in some respects unrivalled private collectious of old maps of the 15th and 16th centuries; so far as editions of Ptolemy are concerned his collection is probably unapproached. The results, as they will appear in his forthcoming work, will be somewhat novel.

During his study of the history or geography in connection with this enterprise, Baron Nordenskjold found that even the most eminent authors never had any opportunity of personally examining many of the most important maps belonging to the earlier period of cartography, or that they only had a casual sight of some of them during a visit to the few public libraries where collections of such works are to be found. There seems, for instance, to be no mention in the literature of geography of the first engraved modern (not Ptolemean) map of France (*circa* 1478 A.D.), the first copper-plate map of Germany or of Scandinavia (1507—wood-cut maps of these countries in 1482 and 1493 are frequently cited), or the first modern engraved map of England (wood-cut from 1513). If any such exist, no doubt Baron Nordenskjold would be glad to know of them. The voyages of Vasco da Gama are frequently written about; but Baron Nordenskjold has not been able to discover any mention of maps printed early in the 16th century, rich in descriptive letter-press, and based on coast surveys during Vasco's first and second voyages. Another discovery of Baron Nordenskjold's is a Portolan of the beginning of the 14th century, engraved on copper in 1595, to serve as a chart for the navigation of the Mediterranean; and he has also found that the descriptions from this map of 1327 are found almost word for word on the charts of last century. On the other hand, he has found that little can be added to the cartographical literature of America, which has been diligently and very completely worked out. At the same time it is probable that few geographers have had the opportunity of examining at their leisure the important map of Stobnicza (1512), the Nova Francia of Zalteri (1566), the map in Hakluyt's Petrus Martyr (1587), or the edition of Mercator's double heart-shaped map published in Rome by Laperi about 1560. Copies of them Baron Nordenskjold either possesses or has been able to examine at his leisure, and they will be reproduced in his great work.

Indeed it is the scarcity of copies of these interesting old maps, which show the first stages in the growth of the modern world, and the difficulty of studying them unless one can have copies in his possession, that has induced Baron Nordenskjold to produce the facsimile atlas of the most important printed maps belonging to the early period of cartography. The work will thus differ from the celebrated but unfortunately incomplete works of Jomard and Santarem, in so far that these authors reproduced old manuscript maps, while Baron Nordenskjold's aim will be to give as complete and systematic a collection as possible of old printed maps.

As to the introductory text, the subjects which will be treated by Baron Nordenskjold will be the following:—(1) Ptolemy and his influence on cartography; (2) the different editions of Ptolemy, especially with reference to the maps which they contain. The importance of these editions is evident from the fact that the "Tabulæ Novæ or Modernæ" contained in them supplied modern atlas literature up to 1570, when the first edition of Ortelius's "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum" was published; (3) on pseudo editions of Ptolemy, and Ptolemy's merits and defects; (4) ancient maps not based on the cosmography of Ptolemy; Portolanos and Cartes Catalanes; (5) the extension of Ptolemy's known world to the North and North-West; (6) the first map of the New World, 1508-1519; (7) globes of the 15th and beginning of the 16th century; (8) early history of map projections; (9) the end of the early period, 1520-1560; (10) beginning of the modern period; the maps of Mercator, Gastaldi, Philip Apianus, Oræius, &c.

I have some specimens both of maps, and letter-press before me, and it is evident that special efforts have been made to obtain an absolutely correct and complete facsimile reproduction of the maps, many of them of the size of the original. The work, I understand, will be ready for publication in spring, as I have said, in an English and a Swedish edition, both beautifully printed at Stockholm. The English translation by Mr. J. A. Ekelof, of the Royal Swedish Navy, is revised by Mr. Clements R. Markham, himself a well-known specialist in work of this kind. No such collection of maps has ever been published before. They will interest, not only the cartographer, but all curious to see for themselves how our knowledge of the world has grown, how much our forefathers knew, and how much they were ignorant of.

PERILS IN ITALY.

THE Roman newspaper, *L'Epoca*, gives to intending travellers in Italy a significant warning. "On all our railway-lines," it says, "there are large and well organised bands of thieves and swindlers, who, under the guise of harmless travellers, commit countless crimes, of which we should hear much more than we do, but for the fact that the police take the greatest possible pains to hush up everything of the sort. In the course of a single year, and on one line alone—that from Genoa to Ventimiglia—more than 100 robberies and attempted robberies have taken place." The paper goes on to hint that the railway servants are, as often as not, in league with the criminals, and that even the police are not altogether above suspicion of complicity. And it is not only the railways of Italy that are dangerous places for those who wish to keep their purses in their pockets and their wearands entire. The whole neighbourhood of Genoa is reported to be particularly unsafe; and outrages of one kind or another are of almost daily occurrence in the city and its outskirts. On April 6, for example, a woman accompanied by her husband, an ex-carabineer, was passing Stagliano on her way home from a country *fete*. The couple were attacked by eleven young scoundrels, two of whom seriously assaulted the man, while the remaining nine behaved with such brutality to the woman, that when she was discovered she was nearly dead. It is only pretended that one of the criminals has been arrested, and there appears to be considerable doubt whether even one has been caught.

AN everlasting puzzle to foreigners is the dogged and self-complacent nationality of Englishmen. "While the Viennese, the Roumanians, the Russians," says a writer in the *Figaro*, "on coming to Paris identify themselves with Parisian life, and, forgetting their own customs, force themselves in Rome to do as the Romans do, the Englishman remains English, speaks English, eats and sleeps as an Englishman. He has scarcely quitted Britannic territory before he thinks he has rediscovered it in Paris. He lives in the Rue de la Paix, in an English hotel with an English name, where he has his "rumsteak" in a grill-room, his boiled potatoes, and claret which is only Bordeaux baptised with English water. He buys his mixed pickles from an English grocer, patronises an English chemist. Close to him is a tailor from Regent-street, who exhibits waterproofs and ulsters; his whips and spurs are English, and an English banker changes for him only bank-notes, for no other paper money has any value in his eyes. Worse even than this is the circumstance that the English woman copies her husband or brother. The Briton does not blend well.

ECCLESIASTICS.

A RUMINATING writer in a London evening contemporary tells some stories of divines he has known. He writes:—

A day or two ago, as I sat in the library of Cardinal Manning, my mind involuntarily ran back over some of the interviews I had had with various ecclesiastics, and the notable differences between them. There sat his Eminence in red skull cap and red biretta, looking like an old sixteenth century picture revivified. Long domination of the mind over matter, many fasts, much hard work, and probably long-continued devotion—together with advanced years—had etherealised his frame to such an extent that I found myself wondering whether the marvellous old man were not more spirit than flesh, and whether he could be composed of the same earthy material as myself. A grand old man truly, with a mind as bright and an eye as clear—almost as strong to for he reads telegrams without glasses—as it ever was, with a strangely power

SPORTING NOTES.

The Duke of Portland attributes the defeat of Donovan in the two thousand guineas to the fact that Tom Cannon and Enthusiast caught F. Barrett napping. The Duke thinks that his jockey was watching Pioneer, and allowed Enthusiast on the right hand to gain an advantage that could not be regained.

It is the opinion of many experienced judges who watched the race carefully, that this is not the case. Barrett was whipping Donovan in the Abington Mile Bottom, and the horse was going his hardest. To my eye, writes a turf correspondent, the favourite did not act well down the hill, and if Barrett was to blame at all, he might have brought him away when passing the Bushes, and not have waited on Pioneer.

Most people were greatly disappointed because Donovan was not brought into the paddock. A gentleman who saw him before the race at the Ditch stables says that the horse sweated profusely, and was dreadfully nervous. This was scarcely the case afterwards, as when he was being unsaddled after the race he kicked and plunged about in a remarkable manner, and people were very careful to keep away from his heels.

Enthusiast's victory was most popular in Newmarket. Quite a crowd of stable boys waited for the horse leaving the Birdcage, and they cheered vociferously and escorted him away across the Heath to the town. Some people at headquarters benefited by his success, particularly supporting him for a place, and the victory of Donovan would not have done the town generally more good, as the locals don't care about laying long odds.

The Duke of Portland recently won a race with a two-year-old horse named Ulva, and the creature was thus named after one of Sir Walter Scott's characters, says *Truth*. Ulva however is an island in the Hebrides, between Mull and Inchkenneth, which was visited by Dr. Johnson and Boswell during their tour, when the "laird" was the celebrated McQuerrie, who was supposed to be the orginal of the exemplary elder mentioned in Sir John Sinclair's "Code of Health and Longevity," who lived, retaining his faculties, till nearly 90, having been drunk on whisky punch every night for more than half a century.

Mr. John Corlett says:—In respect to Wood, Sir Charles Russell has, I understand, expressed the opinion that, considering the surrounding circumstances, the fact that he did not go on with his action against Lord Durham ought not to prejudice him, and before long I have no doubt that his license will be restored to him.

The Special Commissioner of the *Sportsman* says that Ayrshire is rapidly getting forward for his meeting with Seabreeze and Friar's Balsam in the Kempton meads, nor are there wanting well-tried authorities who believe in last year's Guineas and Derby winner's ability to reverse the autumn running with Seabreeze, who yesterday had a nice spin alongside Devote, the Oaks and Leger heroine going with long and stealthy stride. She was thickly bandaged in front, but seems not only firm on her limbs, but takes far more interest in her work than she did just about twelve months ago.

An attempt is being made by the more influential supporters of trotting to bring about a better state of affairs with regard to the sport, which has of late years fallen into such bad repute. A new Trotting Union has been formed, which has set itself the task of removing abuses and restoring the sport to public favour. The rules have been carefully revised on the American lines, and stringent laws have been adopted to suppress fraudulent practices. Several meetings were arranged, the first one taking place at Alexandra Park on May 6 and 7, when an attractive programme was to be provided. The preliminary meetings consisted of handicaps, but when a little progress has been made, it is proposed to introduce class-racing, as in the United States.

Mr. Abington had £1,200 of the bet on Sprite for the Betchworth Stakes at Epsom and anything but relished the ding-dong race the two Barretts rode with Jack Watts from the bell to the winning-post. Sprite originally cost him 500 guineas, and he had to pay 340 guineas more to buy her in.

As an instance of the absurd scale of weights at present in vogue, it may be mentioned that that good jockey Fred Webb had only two mounts at Epsom, neither of which he won, light-weight jockeys being in much greater demand during the meeting.

Trenton, who won the Pall Mall Handicap at Sandown Park has already turned out a profitable purchase to Mr. Rothschild, who bought him privately from Captain Machell, after the latter had purchased him at Mr. Benzon's sale. The horse split a pastern the day after he passed into his present owner's possession, and this is one of the few instances of a horse winning races who has met with this mishap.

Captain Machell offered five thousand for Goldseeker directly after the race for the City and Suburban, but it was refused. The colt will probably go to Buenos Ayres if ten thousand will buy him.

The case Heath *vs.* Ailesbury, in which the plaintiff, a publican of Slough, sued the Marquis of Ailesbury for £5, being the value of tickets of admission to a sparring entertainment recently given under his lordship's patronage, was tried at Windsor County Court on Friday last, when a verdict for the full amount with costs was awarded. There was no defence. His lordship says he is full against the boxing fraternity. They have lost a good customer.

The death of the incomparable race-horse Robert the Devil is reported.

When the Hon. James White, the Australian sportsman, arrives in England with his race-horses there is little doubt that he will receive a most enthusiastic welcome. It appears that this colonial senator and turfite has set his heart upon winning the Derby, and he has resolved to spare no expense in so doing. He has arranged for the shipment of several animals in the Orient steamer Orizaba, which will sail from Sydney early in June. The equine consignment will consist of four yearlings, and a couple of two-year-olds, together with the older horses Abercorn, Cranbrook, and Carlyon It is reported that Matthew Dawson will have the charge of the Australian representatives whilst they are in his country. The two two-year-olds are both by Chester, one's dam being La Princesse, the other's Princess Maud, and they are engaged in next year's Derby.

Australia has of late years never been to the background when any sporting competition is on the cards. Their oarsmen and cricketers have been in England, and more than held their own with our men. It now turns out that our Australian cousins are anxious to have a try to win the America Cup. A letter has been received in New York from Mr. Walter Reeks, the Australian yacht designer, and he states that his yacht, which is to compete for the America Cup, will be ready by next October, and that he will challenge for the Cup race to be held in the autumn of 1890. Mr. Reeks has advanced one step on the road to victory. His boat is to be a centreboard, presumably modelled after the style of the craft that he saw on his American tour last fall.

The rumours that the negotiations for the America Cup have fallen through, is said to be a very exaggerated statement of the real facts of the case. At the special meeting of the New York Yacht Club, which took place on April 11, Lord Dunraven's challenge was discussed and reported to be in due and proper form. Mr. Richard Grant, secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron, has received a telegram saying that the challenge has been accepted. The committee of the New York Yacht Club also reported that, if the Cup be won by the club challenging, it should be held under and subject to the new deed of gift, dated October 28, 1887. As such a condition could scarcely be called a detail, it not unnaturally occasions a hitch in the negotiations, as, whatever expression of opinion Mr. Schuyler may give and however much this opinion is embodied in a deed of gift, dated October 28, 1887, it can scarcely be said, a correspondent points out, to legally express the opinion of the four other original donors who together with Mr. Schuyler, presented the America Cup to the New York Yacht Club in 1851, in order to encourage friendly competition between different countries, and to be held by that club as an international trophy. The Royal Yacht Squadron are scarcely likely, if the Cup is won by the Valkyrie, to accept the Cup on those conditions. But, on the other hand, Lord Dunraven is not the Royal Yacht Squadron, and having challenged for the America Cup, is not likely to retire at the first brush of difference. The New York Yacht Club contains many prominent yachtsmen who are thorough sportsmen, and there is little doubt, adds the correspondent, that the whole matter will soon be amicably arranged.

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TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative: it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, it is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "FRUIT SALT" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-pox, Small-pox, and all Fevers or Infectious Diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

HOT COUNTRIES.—ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, &c.—"I have personally used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and know it not alone to be excellent, but really invaluable. Especially must this be the case in the hot countries of the East, where Acidity of the Stomach, Biliousness, and Fevers are so common."—J. M. PEEBLES, M.D., Author of *Around the World, Travels in Polynesia, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, &c., &c.*

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* **WORTHLESS IMITATION.** *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

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Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

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LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 2-12 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

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BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER BOMBAY.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - -

Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
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Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

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Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

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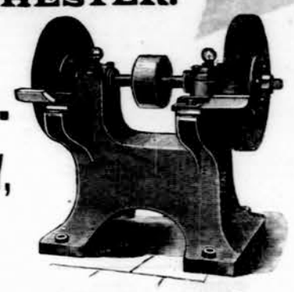

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NO BLEND. 6 years in bulk.

Free from fusel oil.

The only Whisky supplied to the public direct from the Distillery.

The only WHISKY consumed at the Glasgow Exhibition.

The most important distillery in Scotland.

Not a Whisky for the million, but for those who can pay for a first quality Whisky.

Rs. 25 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

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Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
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Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the bloodand bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, viz.,—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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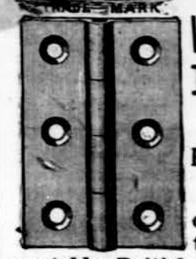

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Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

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Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr **Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
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And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
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Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
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VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
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ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Eucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
Dose: For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia** Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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None other allowed in the Hospitals
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Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

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infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,
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VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES
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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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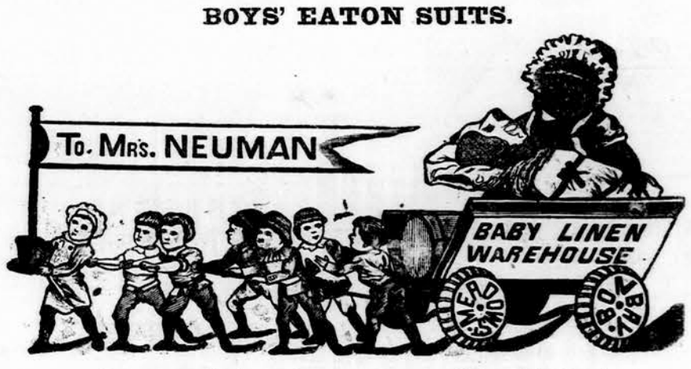

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POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

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HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
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PATENT WATER-TUBE STEAM BOILERS.
A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
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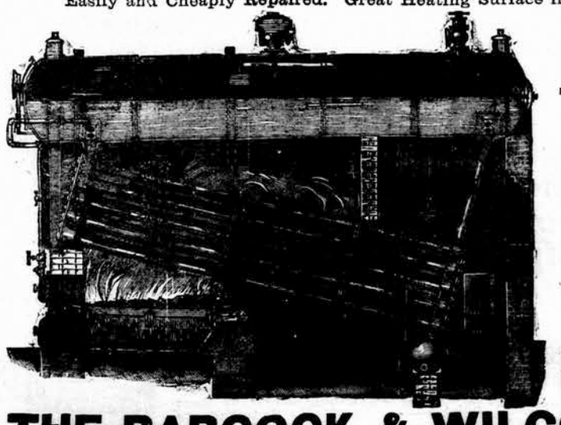

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STORMPROOF AND **PUNKAHPROOF.**
Just landed, a splendid consignment of FAIRY LAMPS and a beautiful and large assortment of PAPER SHADES.

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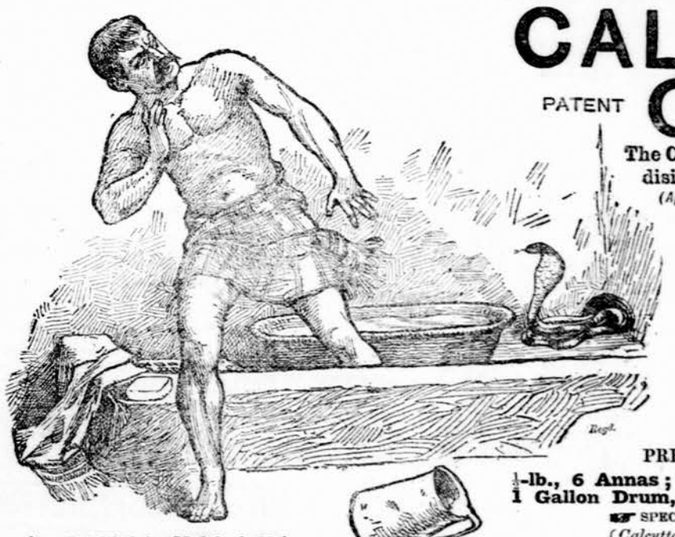
My NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and descriptive PRICE LIST, showing a beautiful and varied selection of Lamps, Lanterns, &c., especially suited for use in India, fitted with the best Burners and with the best and latest Patented Improvements, is now ready, and will be forwarded free by post on application.

"A Caution to Snakes."



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Snakes and other Reptiles avoid places where it is regularly used.
White Ants & Insects generally can be destroyed or driven away by its use.
Cattle or Sheep can be freed from Insects, and value of the wool improved by the Cresol.
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½-lb., 6 Annas; 1-lb., 12 Annas; 2-lb., Rs. 1-6; 1 Gallon Drum, Rs. 5; 5 Gallon Drum, Rs. 20.
SPECIAL RATES TO LARGE BUYERS.
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PEARS'
TRANSPARENT
SOAP.
For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.
PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.
Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865
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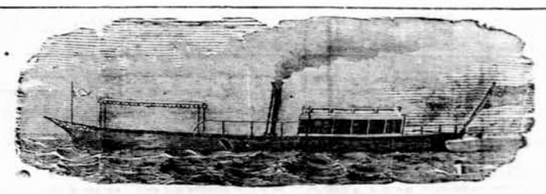

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Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.
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Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

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